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13th "	CHINA	7913		
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9660
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7902		
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951		
1st June	ORIENTAL	5294	INDIA	7911
8th "	PENINSULAR	5294		

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YARRA	4,142	Sellier	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	5,623	Boyer	8th Aug "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	5th Sept "

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IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April,
KOERNER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4295	M. Dabovich	16th May,
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June,
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AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Aug.

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* † YORKARTS	5990	B. Colleciani	2nd May,
* PERSIA	8836	F. Draglietto	25th May.
* TRIESTE	5095	D. Misteurigo	24th June.
* F. FERDINAND.	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

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DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 28th Mar.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	3,170	Frid. 29th Mar.	7 a.m.	(direct).*

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†*	—City of London	9,000	" 21	" 4	" 15	Apl. 16
*	City of Karachi	5,547	Mar. 1	" 13	" 24	Mar. 31
†	City of Carthage	5,524	" 11	" 23	Apl. 4	Apl. 11
†	Sutton Hall	4,400	" 19	Apl. 2	" 14	" 21
†	Wistow Hall	3,314	" 11	Mar. 25	" 6	" 13
†	City of Agra	4,868	Apl. 19	Apl. 29	May 11	May 18
*	City of Glasgow	6,457	" 29	May 10	" 21	" 28
*	Trafford Hall	5,321	May 25	June 8	June 19	June 26

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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

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Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

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E. Y. WATSON, *Superintendent,* Port Trust Docks.

Dated 25th March, 1907.

THE PHŒNIX MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 7½ per Share, or equal to 15 pe cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, for the Half year ended 31st December, 1906, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 49-51, Apollo Street, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 4th day of April, 1907, to Shareholders, whose names appear on the Register on this day, on production of Share certificates.

TULLOCKCHUND & SHAPOORJI, *Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,*

BOMBAY, 20TH MARCH, 1907.

THE EMPEROR EDWARD SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7-11 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 28th March, 1907, at 4 P.M. (Bombay Time), for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts for the two half years ended the 30th June and 31st December '06.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend for the second half of the year 1906.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those that are retiring but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint two auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th March to the 3rd April, 1907, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

For the EMPEROR EDWARD SPG. & MFG. CO., LD.,

B. D. PETIT SONS & CO., *Agents.*

BOMBAY, 19TH MARCH, 1907.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion on MONDAY the 25th March, 1907, at 6-30 P. M.

W. A. HAIG BROWN, R. A. SPENCE, *Joint Hon. Secretaries.*

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BOMBAY, 15TH MARCH, 1907.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 618 of 1901.

1. CHAPSEY PARBAT ... ...
2. KHEIBAI alias RATANBAI, widow of
3. CASSUM NOR MAHOMED ... ... } Plaintiffs.

vs.

1. BAI HIRABAI ... ...
2. LALBAI, widows of HASSAMBHAI
3. ABDULLA HASSAMBHAY ... ... } Defendants
4. SABAN HASSAMBHAI, a minor under age of 18 years by his guardian ad litem ABDULLA HASSAMBHOY ... ...
5. JAFFERALI HASSAMBHAI ... ...
6. BOOBHANALLI HASSAMBHAI and ...
7. VALI MAHOMED HASSAMBHAI ...

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 13th day of October, 1905, the following immovable property in the said suit will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office in the Court House, on Wednesday, the 17th day of April, 1907, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time),

PARTICULARS.

ALL the right, title and interest of the above-named plaintiffs and the above named defendants in all those thirteen pieces or parcels of vacant land, situate at Mount Road or Goregaon road, in the registration and sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, together with the messuages, tenements, buildings and all other erections built and standing thereon containing by admeasurement thirty-nine thousand five hundred and fifty square feet or thereabouts, Lot No. 1 containing by admeasurement one thousand three hundred and eighty-seven square feet, Lot No. 2 containing one thousand three hundred and eighty-seven square feet, Lot No. 3 containing two thousand eight hundred and five square feet, Lot No. 4 containing five thousand and four hundred square feet, Lot No. 5 containing five thousand and four hundred square feet, Lot No. 6 containing three thousand three hundred and sixty square feet, Lot No. 7 containing three thousand one hundred and five square feet, Lot No. 8 containing one thousand two hundred and eighty-six square feet, Lot No. 9 containing three thousand and six hundred square feet, Lot No. 10 containing three thousand and six hundred square feet, Lot No. 11 containing three thousand eight hundred and forty square feet, Lot No. 12 containing three thousand eight hundred and forty square feet and Lot No. 13 containing five hundred and forty square feet and forming and being portions of the larger piece of Foras Free-hold Land, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 155 and 585, and New Survey No. 7/3721 containing by admeasurement nine thousand six hundred and seventy-six square yards or thereabouts, and, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under No. 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 401, 98 and 99 and bounded as follows—That is to say on or towards the East and North, partly by the property of Pemby Port Trust, partly by the ground of Gumpat Mancekji and partly by a common drain or water-course leading through the ground of Gumpat Mancekji to the sea, on or towards the West partly by the property of Cassimbhai, widow of Crustnaji Raghunath Patel, and partly by the Mount Road or Goregaon Road, and on or towards the South, partly by the property of the Bombay Port Trust, partly by the property of Mody and partly by the property of Khan Saheb Ghulam Ali Village.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MATUBHAI, JAMIKTRAM and MADAN, Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 9, Bell Lane Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 2nd day of March 1907.

A. K. OLIVER, Commissioner.

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LIFE INSURANCE.—When certain figures just published become accessible to Anglo-Indians, those of them who have insured under the advice of Mr. E. P. HENDERSON, I. C. S., retd., in a certain eminent Life Office, will find that they have reason to congratulate themselves on their investment. These figures ought to be a lesson to any weak-minded Policy-holders who have allowed themselves to be disturbed recently by attempts made in India to frighten them concerning their Office —attempts of an obviously interested character, emanating almost invariably from Indian insurance agents who have applied for and have failed to secure an Agency of the office in question. Mr. Henderson strongly advises any of the correspondents in whose presence remarks adverse to his work are made to invite his critic to put his statements on the paper and to sign them, at the same time warning him that they will be sent to Mr. Henderson. He ventures to predict that not one such person in one hundred will accept the challenge, and he fancies that most men of sense will concur with him in holding that those who will not say on paper exactly what they will assert verbally are unworthy of attention. Mr. Henderson's many friends will be glad to hear that in spite of various attempts to obstruct his work, e.g., the rumour put about in India last year that he was about to abandon his undertaking (of which he has not the slightest intention), it has assumed still more colossal proportions, his new cases of last year, numbering 1,134, and the sums insured under Life Policies exceeding the immense total of 1905 by more than one-third. In short, it seems to be widely accepted now in India that all persons who effect their insurance, or who remained insured under existing Policies, without obtaining competent, reliable technical advice are ill-advised. Mr. Henderson is proud to say also that he has good reason to assert that his work has greatly stimulated systematic saving in India by seniors and juniors alike.

Mr. HENDERSON'S new pamphlet will be ready in a month or two, and will detail fully with a certain Life Office which has a branch in India, concerning which a circular was scattered over the country last year as to which the authorities of the said Office have found it necessary to acknowledge in writing to Mr. Henderson that the circular contains statements "not in accordance with fact." Comparative figures in the pamphlet will enable Anglo-Indians to judge how far the Office under reference is justly described in the terms of that circular.

Mr. HENDERSON is also preparing a private and confidential pamphlet embodying about fifty concrete cases from his practice which will be furnished on his conditions to any gentleman who in his judgment may be safely trusted with it. The conditions on which Mr. Henderson's advice is available can be had on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," with a stamped addressed envelope: and his Pamphlet can be had on application to Mr. Henderson himself by members of the Services and professions (Insurance Agents and Bankers excluded), 42, Lancaster Gardens, London, W.

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E. SCARPA, Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

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The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven days after the discharge of the respective Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Surveys can be allowed after the Seven Days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

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THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as :—

Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Ash Bahia, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thams Cloth, Suzi, Hunting Cloth, Khakee Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.

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WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture, such as large size cupboard in two pieces, bamboo pattern ladies' writing table, teakwood hall case or plate warmer, writing dressing and wash-hand tables, cupboards chest-of-drawers, Revolving book-case, Rocking chair, sofas, easy chairs, large iron safe, etc.

1 ebonised cottage piano by R. Siegel-in-stade.
A large collection of books.
1 Hand flour grinding Mill.
By order of the concerned—
1 Remington brief size typewriter carriage-accommodated paper 14 inches long and writes a line 12 inches long.
1 Hammond foolscap size typewriter, writing a line of about 7 1-2 inches long.
1 Yost foolscap size typewriter, writing a line of about 7 1-2 inches long.
2 Hartford foolscap size typewriters, single and double keyboard, writing a line of about 7 1-2 inches long.
1 Barlock foolscap size double keyboard typewriter writing a line of 7½

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *March* 22.] [BOMBAY, *March* 23.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	85⅛		⅛
3 do. Rentes	94⅛	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	100⅛		⅛
3¼ do. Govt. Securities ...	65 5/16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	30⅛	1/16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	30⅛	1/16	
Do. in New York ...	66¼		¼
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·31¼		·01¼
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·51		
Do. do. do. New York.	4·83 11/16		
Discount Bank of England Rate.	5%	Since	17 Jan
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	5%	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	5%	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 5/16%	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 5/16%	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 1/16%		
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	4 1/16%		unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 1/16d. unchanged.
Bills on Bombay ... Rs. 30,000 at 1s. 4 1/16d.
Transfers on Bombay, Rs. 7,00,000 at 1s. 4 1/16d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ...	£ 140,000
Gold to Bombay ...	£ 90,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :–	
Spots	Quiet
Futures	Steady
East Indian...	Dull
Manchester	Steady
Total Sales	7,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	500
Imports	29,000
Mid-Americans	6·01+03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	11⅛ unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
5·68	5·65	5·66	5·65
+06	+03	+03	+04
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·65	5·63	5·61	5·58	5·57
+04	+03	+03	+02	+02

New York–	
Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	19,000 bales
Do. do. last year	24,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	3,000 "
Do. to Continent ...	3,000

Spot Cotton—11·10 unchanged.

Futures—Month of March 9·45 — 10 / Do. do. July 9·61 — 08 } Advanced early owing to firm cables and declined later as the official Weather reports considered favorable.

New Orleans–	
Spot Cotton—10 1/16 unchanged	
Futures—Month of May 10·26—13	
Do. do. July 10·37—12	

Closing Tone of Futures—Steady.

NEW YORK, March 22.

	Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	168,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	57,000
Do. do. to France and Continent ...	62,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,042,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports ...	503,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns C. I. F.—4 3/4 Sellers.
Months—March-May.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly—C.I.F. 5 1/4 Sellers.
Months—April-May.
Fair Cocoanadas C. I. F.—4 1/2 Sellers.
Months—March-May.
Good Coconada Cotton Ginned—C. I. F 4 1/2 —Sellers—March-May.

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat—Quiet.

SEEDS

Rapeseed–
Brown Cawnpore, 44 1/2 Mar.-Apl—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—firm

Linseed –
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 44 1/2 Apl.-May.—Dunkirk—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed.—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee–
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 7 1/2 unchgd.

Sugar–
German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 11s. 10 1/2d.
Months of Shipment—April, Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Firm

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
2 Boxes Gold ...	1,53,000	London	Oriental	Bank of Bombay
1 Box Gold....	76,500	London	Oriental	Bank of Bombay
21 Bundles Rs ...	41,430	Linga	Rahmani	Sundry Natives
150 Bars Silver..	....	London	Oriental	Supdt ₹ and P Docks
436 Boxes Mexican Dollars ...	....	London	Oriental	Supdt ₹ and P Docks

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton	13,607 bales.
Wheat	6,151 cwts.
Linseed	24,974 "
Rapeseed...	19,603 "
Gingellyseed	4,983 "
Poppyseed	1,203 "
Groundnuts	1,951 "
Castorseed	4,729 "
Rice	60,159 "
Myrabolams	4,087 "
Cottonseed	25,981 "
Gram	445 "
Joowar	5,102 "
Maize	"

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The market has been easier for all descriptions except Broach, which continues very steady. Delivery orders for good Broach are conspicuous by their absence. Only a small business was done in ready cotton at Colaba, both buyers and sellers being fully occupied with survey and tenders against contracts. There was some demand by shippers for fine Broach for April delivery, as also Westerns for May, but the tendency of the market generally for forward delivery is easier. With Monday's settlement the present tightness should disappear ; provided there is no material improvement from Rome.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach ...	260	March
Fine " " ...	260	April
Good " " ...	232	March
Fine " Nagpur Kumpti ...	218	do.
Fine " Damangaum Fulgaon ...	208/7	do.
Fine " Khangaum Akola ...	200/1	do.
Fine " Amraoti ...	200/1	do.
Fine " Muthia ...	186/7	do.
F. G. " Khandeish ...	176	do.
Fine " Khandeish ...	183/3	do.
Fine " Bengals ...	172	do.
F. G. " Bengals ...	153	do.
Good Westerns ...	230/31	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	242/43	do.

Liverpool Openers–

Opening tone	Easier
Estimated Sales	6,000 bales.
Total Imports	.....

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug
5·63	5·60	5·61	5·60	5·60
		—05		
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	
5·56	5·56	5·53	5·53	
		—05		—04

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :–
The market is quiet with a moderate business doing—Rates for ready are Easier—Arrivals are increasing.

Ready ...	Rs. 7 6 0
Apl-May ...	" 7 11 0

Rapeseed–
The market is very steady, but there is little enquiry.

Brown Cawnpore April-May	Rs. 7 9 0
Yellow Cawnpore April-May	" 8 8 0
" Guzerat "	" 8 10 0

Gingellyseed :–
Business is slack, and prices are slightly Easier.

Bold White 85 per cent ...	Rs. 52 0 0
" 75 do. ...	" 50 0 0
" 50 do. ...	" 48 0 0
Black Kutni ...	" 43 8 0
Yellow Hingunghat ...	" 44 8 0

CASTORSEED :—

Ready	Rs. 37 0 0

Tone—Steady.

COTTONSEED :—

...	" 19 8 0

Tone—Easier.

GROUNDNUTS :—

Rs. 42 8 to Rs. 43 0 0	

Tone—Quiet.

WHEAT :—

White Delhi ...	Rs. 4 6 6
White Karachi ...	" 4 6 0
White Pessi ...	" 4 6 6

Tone—Quiet.

FREIGHTS.

The market is quiet and unchanged at previous rates. Little doing.

SHARES.

Manecksjee Petits ...	Rs. 3,200
Davids	" 360
Colaba Land	" 975
Ahmedabad Dolka ...	" 98
Treacher & Company...	" 505
Bank of Bombay ...	" 1,362½
Bank of India... ...	" 51

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING,] [23RD MARCH, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY.

The money market is steady. Borrowers for two months at 7 per cent.

Exchange :–
Rates opened firm to-day. Most Banks were offering to sell T. T. for near delivery at 1s. 4 5/16d. without finding much enquiry. Demand bills were offered at 1s. 4 5/16d. for this month and some small lines were placed. Credits are scarce but Banks are not buying for near delivery under 1s. 4 5/16d. 3 Months' Sight. Being Mail day there is very little doing. Far Eastern rates are steady. We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 1/16d to 5/32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 4 5/32d.
Credits— 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 3/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 3/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs	173
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	141
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	157
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	148½
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	214

Government Paper :–
The market opened at 97 1/4 for ready and the settlement, and at the close there is practically no change. There have been some small buyers in the market but not to any extent to influence rates. Our market has been kept steady by firmer advices from Calcutta where ready paper is quoted at 97 5/16 and delivery forward in a month at 97 5/8d. We quote :—

Cash	97 4
1st Settlement	97 4

Bullion :–
This week's Bullion shipments are noted above. Bar silver in London is firmer, ready being 1/16 up at 30 7/8 and forward 1/8 higher at 30 5/8 The American market has also improved 1/8 to 66 1-2 Our local market has also improved slightly, quotations closing as under. Bar Gold is unchanged,

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	78	11	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	78	12	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	78	14	0

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *March* 23.] [BOMBAY, *March* 24.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	84⅛		
3 do. Rentes ex. ...	94⅛	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	100		⅛
3¼ do. Govt Securities...	65 5/16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	30 1/16	1/16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	30 1/16	1/16	
Do. in New York ...	66⅛		¼
Exchange on London at Paris	25·30		·01¼
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·51		
Do. do. do. New York	4·83 11/16		
Discount Bank of England Rate	5%	Since	17 Jan.
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	5%	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	5%	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 5/16%	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 5/16%	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 1/16%		
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	4 1/16%		unchgd

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Calcutta ...	£ 120,000
Gold " " ...	£ 20,000

COTTON.

Spot "	Quiet
Futures	Easier.
East Indian	Dull
Manchester	Steady
Total Sales	5,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	300 bales
Imports	...
Mid-Americans	5·98—03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	11 7/16—½

Future Delivery Prices :–

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July.
5·59	5·57	5·57	5·56
—·09	—·08	—·08	—·09
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·56	5·54	5·52	5·49	5·49
		—·09		—·08

New York–	
Receipts at U. S. Forts ...	23,000 bales
Do. do. last year...	15,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	22,000 "
Do. to Continent ...	27,000 "

Spot Cotton—11·00—10

Futures.—Month of March, 9·29 — 16 / Do. do. July, 9·49 — 12 } Declined owing to weak cables and to bearish visible supply figures.

New Orleans–	
Spot Cotton—10 1/16	
Futures—Month of May 10·12 — 13	
Do. do. July 10·23 — 14	

Closing Tone of Futures—Steady.

COTTON STOCK in London ...	9,000 bales
Total *Visible Supply* ...	4,580,000 "
" " East Indian	2,88,000 "
" Quantity in Sight ...	11,810,000 "

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON

Total Week's Sales	52,000 bales.
" Sold on speculation	1,000 "
" Sold for Exportation	2,000 "
" Amounts forwarded to consumers	82,000 "
" Actual Exports	11,000 "
" Week's Imports	101,000 "
" Stock	1,316,000 "
Surat's Week's Sales	200 "
" Sold on speculation	...
" Sold for exportation	...
" Amounts forwarded to consumers	1,300 "
" Actual Exports	1,000 "
" Week's Imports	7,000 "
" Stocks	22,000 "
Afloat Americans	210,000 "
" Indian	14,000 "

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee–
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 7 1/4 +1/8

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :–
Brown per 416 lbs ex-ship 44 1/2 Apl-May Antwerp, Sellers.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Messrs. Tata and Company's Liverpool correspondent writes under date March 5 :—

We beg to confirm our respects of 26th ultimo, since when prices shew about 17 points advance.

The market is undoubtedly in a bullish humour, and for the moment falls to recognise anything but bullish arguments. And it cannot be denied that there are plenty of these.

To begin with, a powerful bull clique has apparently been formed in New York. The well-known leader of this combination bases his campaign principally on the theory that stocks in the interior are much smaller than at this time last year, and that we shall almost immediately witness a very marked and rapid falling off in the crop movement.

2.—The almost unprecedented state of prosperity and activity in the cotton spinning and weaving industries of England, the Continent, and the U. S. A. continues. The cry for good grades appears to be as great as ever, and spinners are apparently in a position to pay even the most exorbitant premiums for them.

3.—This season Liverpool iniorters have so often been grievously disappointed by the out-turn of their purchases of good grades in America, that they are at present rather chary of buying, and there is thus an almost complete absence of selling of hedges against imports. The stock of futures is therefore not regularly fed by the selling of c. i. f. hedges usual at this time of the season, which tends to keep prices very firm.

4.—Continental mills, although running to their fullest capacity, are wholly unable to meet the demand for yarns, and continental weavers are buying heavily in Manchester.

5.—There is a simply enormous demand for new crop shipments and for new crop futures, the latter to be exchanged later on into shipments or deliveries. This pretically means that a large proportion of the new crop is already sold before it is planted.

6.—To counterbalance this enormous demand for new crops, we learn from well informed American friends that a sufficiently large crop can only be grown with perfect weather conditions during spring and summer, i. e., if nothing interferes with the planting and growing of the crop. For any replanting or extra work we are told there is not sufficient labour. Fields if already planted and damaged by rains or floods, would have to be abandoned wholesale.

This, it must be admitted, is a very bullish summary. Per contra, we have—

1.—The fact that all predictions notwithstanding, the crop movement shews no sign of a marked and rapid falling off. That came into sight for this week is estimated at a quarter of a million bales, and as a Southern correspondent remarks, "if present receipts keep up much longer, we shall not need to get any cotton in June, July, or August, in order to make 13 1/2 millions."

2.—The consumption of Lancashire will probably after all not be quite so large as expected, owing to a a seriously felt scarcity of skilled operatives, and the fact that a large number of new mills are not able to start work, owing to the inability of machinery manufacturers to deliver.

3.—At present offerings of good grades are increasing again.

4.—So far, planting preparations are making most favorable progress. Rains which were badly needed in Texas, have fallen copiously. An enormous acreage will no doubt be planted as very fine prices have been obtained this year, for an enormously large crop.

5.—There is undoubtedly a considerable long interest and little or no short interest.

6.—Prices are very near 6d—a price which, under ordinary circumstances, cannot be called cheap, especially for new crops.

7.—A great many people are talking freely of 6d. Is this not perhaps a sign that we are near the top ?

Do present circumstances justify the present level of prices or an even higher one ? Or should we witness a decline on the articles' own merits ?

The question is one of huge consumption versus huge crops.

At present consumption is trying to secure good grade cotton of which there appears to be but little, hence prices are advancing.

If, however consumption should seriously turn to the lower grades of which there are plenty, prices would very likely decline.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

This growth has continued to advance in a most strenuous manner, and, compared with last week, prices on balance shew an advance of about 26/64d.

The demand from Spinners has, during the last few days, shewn a decided decrease. But speculators have kept the ball rolling since Spinners left off ; furthermore a good many frightened bears have covered.

The bears who still remain are cowed, and dare not sell any more ; so that the Alexandria bulls are able to force prices up with quite moderate buying orders.

A great deal of the strength of the situation lies in the fact that so much of the Liverpool and Alexandria stocks have been sold for forward delivery, and also that spinners have such huge profits on their yarn contracts, that they can afford to pay present, and even higher prices.

At the same time, the decreased sales of the last few days seem to point to the fact that English spinners are now fairly well stocked.

Indeed, we know of quite a number of spinners who are supplied with cotton up to September, October, and November.

The position of these spinners is undoubtedly all right, as long as we continue in the premium months, but when we get to July, the last of the latter, many of them will no doubt be tempted to resell their surplus stocks, and buy new crop shipments instead. Nothing can stop this but a fall of old crop positions toward the level of new crops, or an advance of the latter to the level of the old crops.

This latter contingency seems hardly probable, as a price of 11 1/2d. at the beginning of a season is an absolutely unheard of thing.

At present, however, everything looks extremely bullish, and nobody can see an end to the rise. Old and experienced merchants in the Egyptian market, who shared our views, are completely nonplussed.

The one great question of the hour is—When will the bulls begin to unload their enormous long interest ?

The long-suffering bears may have to be prepared to pay further margins, but they should bear in mind that "it is a long lane that has no "turning."

March.—5·84d.
March-April.—5·84d.
April-September.—5·775d.

OPTIONS.—May-June, single 0·15d., double 0·30d. July-August, single 0·25d, double 0·50d. November-December, single 0·40d, double 0·80d.

EGYPTIANS.—

March. Liverpool.—11·40/64d.
July, Liverpool.—11·32/64d.
March, Alexandria.—T 22·28/32.
July, Alexandria.—T 24·2/32.

WEDDING AT MANDALAY.

Miss Eva Muriel Monies, elder daughter of Mr Alfred Monies, Executive Engineer, Public Work Department, was married on March 6th to Mr. Alfred Angelo, son of the late Major John Angelo, Tiwana Lancers. The ceremony took place at St. Mary's Church, the Rev. H. A. Rawlinson officiating. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a charming soft ivory silk voile wedding-gown, which was handsomely trimmed with silk lace and chiffon and looped up with bunches of orange blossoms. Her tulle embroidered veil covered a wreath of orange blossoms in her hair and she carried a shower bouquet of white roses and stephanotis. Her only ornament was a pretty amethyst and pearl brooch, the gift of the bridegroom. The bride was attended by only one bridesmaid, Miss Barnes, who wore a very pretty costume of white embroidered muslin, tastefully draped with pale pink ribbon. Her white hat was trimmed with pale pink chiffon and lupins, and she carried a boquet of pale pink roses and poppies and wore a very pretty enamel and ruby brooch, the gift of the bridegroom. Mr. R. Leigh Griffin acted as best man. Owing to it being Lent, no floral decoration or music were allowed in the church. After the ceremony Mrs. Monies held a reception at "The Parsonage," Fort Dufferin, at which a photograph was taken of the bride and bridegroom and all who were present. The bride's going-away dress was a pretty pale blue voile trimmed with guipure lace, and a hat with knots of pale blue ribbons, forget-me-nots and pink roses. The happy couple left for their honeymoon on a tour to Maymyo and the Gokteik Gorge.

In recording the reports from the District Magistrates of Malabar and the Nilgiris on the working of the Madras Planters' Labour Act, the Madras Government have requested these Magistrates to report in future the number of estates in which criminal prosecutions arose, and, where the number in any estate is noticeable, to give their opinion as to the special causes which led to the enforcement of the law.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEADON—March, 19 at Cherraun, the wife of William R. Coleridge Beadon, of a son.
HENDERSON-SMITH.—March, 19, at Howrah, the wife of W. Henderson-Smith, of a son.
JOHNSTONE-WRIGHT—March 21, at the Manse, Allahabad, the wife of Rev J. Johnostone-Wright, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, of daughter.
PRIOR—March 17, at Calcutta, the wife of C. J Prior, of a son.
SYMONDS—March 16, at Meerut, the wife of W. H. B. Symonds, of a son.
SIMPSON—March 22, at Madras, the wife of Jas. F. Simpson, Orissdia, Garden Road, Kilpauk, of twin sons.

MARRIAGE.

BROWN—GRIGG.—March 19, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. Canon Luckman, Charles E. Brown, of Sungma Tea Estate, Darjeeling, to Beatrice Mary, Second daughter of the late James Thomas Grigg, Esq., of Camborne, Cornwall.
ELSMIE—TOBD—March 19, at St. Anne's Church, Indore by the Rev. R. D. Wright, Alexander Montagu Spears Elsmie, Major, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force), second son of G. R. Elsmie, Esq., C. S. I., to Annie, youngest daughter of the late James J. Todd, Esq., of Aberdeen.
WALKER—MOLESWORTH—February 23, at the Cathedral, Melbourne, by the Archbishop of Melbourne, assisted by the Bishop, of Wongaratta, Bt. Lt.-Col. W. G. Walker, V. C., 4th Gourkha Rifles, eldest son of the late Deputy Surgn.-Genl, and Mrs. Walker, to Margaret Alice Elaine, third daughter of Judge and Mrs. Hickman Molesworth, of "Edinglou," Melbourne.

DEATHS.

BARKER—March 15, at Siwan, Saran District, Hugh Barker. B & N. W. Ry.
BEAHAN—March 16, at "The Aloes," Madhopur, Gurdaspur District, Punjab, Adelaide Mary, Beahan, widow of the late Michel Henry Beahan, C. S., and daughter of the late Robert Johnson Rockford, Born 19th May 1821. R. I. P.
BOOTH—March 11, at Titaghur, of typhoid fever, Thomas Tait Booth, General Manager, Titaghur Paper Mills, aged 50 years.
LISSENBURG—March 19, at Ootacamund, of laryngitis, Elaine Marian, the very dearly loved child of Henry and Marian Lissenburg. Aged 1 year and 5 months.
RYAN—March 17, at Jubbulpore, Patrick Cecil, the third son of Mr and Mrs W Ryan, aged nine years and three months.

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Is the finest TONIC and FEBRICIDE in the World.

The process of extracting the active principle was discovered by D. S. Kemp, F.C.S., and improved by him last year. The following preparations represent the remedy in its perfect and most active form.

Saccharo Chirettine, per bottle, Rs. 1-0, 1-8 & 2 8
Chirettones. (The above in *tablet* form), per bottle, Re. 1 0
Liquor Chirettinc. (The above in *liquid* form), per bottle, Re. 1-12 & 3 0
Chirettovin. (The above, combined with pure Wine, forming a palatable and Universal Tonic) ... ... per bottle, Rs. 2 8

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BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 40m.; Sun sets, 6h. 50m.; High water, 8-3m., 9-35a.; Low water, 2-45m, 2-17 a.
Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m.
Special meeting, Bombay Gymkhana, 6-30 p.m.
Fitzgerald Brothers' Circus,
Elysium Skating Rink.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius per extra s.s. "Hoseinee" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. to-day.

H. H. MAHARAJA SCINDIA IN BOMBAY.—His Highness Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior and his family have during their present short stay in Bombay, put up in a bungalow at Hornby Villard.

FIRE IN A BONE-MILL.—Early on Saturday morning, a fire broke out in the store-room of a bone-mill off Reay Road. The mill belonged to one Krishna Mahadev. The fire was put out in about an hour's time by the fire-brigade. The cause of the fire is not yet ascertained but is believed to be due to the careless use of a naked kerosine oil-lamp. The estimated damage is to the extent of about Rs. 700.

The Bunder String Band will play the following Programme at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

Overture	Poet and Peasant ... Suppe
Valse	Ladye Fayre ... P Bucalossi
Selection	A Runaway Girl ... Ivan Caryll
Cake Walk	Creole Belles ... J B Lampe
Song	Salut D'Amour ... E Elgar
Valse	Whisper and I shall hear ... Glothilde
Galop	Velocipeden ... V H Nicke

THE BURHANPUR TAPTI MILL, LD.

The first ordinary general meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company was held on Saturday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, No. 10 Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahimbhoy Rahimtula, C. I. E., presiding.

The director's report stated—Your directors are pleased to report that 2,155 shares have already been subscribed for and will be allotted in due course. A suitable piece of Rayatwari ground called the Lalbaug garden, quite close to the Burhanpur Railway Station and admeasuring about 27 acres of land has been selected, and compensation in respect thereof has been paid to the cultivators and a formal lease from the Government, Central Provinces, will be obtained as soon as possible at an annual rental, which is to be determined by the Government hereafter. The work of building the Mill premises will now be rapidly proceeded with as soon as the plans for the same are ready, and your Directors have decided to lay the foundation stone of the Mill building at an early date. Your directors have already invited estimates and specifications for the supply of the machinery from different machinists and intend to place orders for the same very shortly with one or more well-known makers.

Your directors regret that the acquisition of a site for the Mill took a considerable time ; otherwise, progress would already have been made towards the construction of the Mill premises. In conclusion, your directors venture to hope that the expectations with which the Company has been floated will be fully realised and that they will be able to lay before the shareholders at their next meeting a satisfactory report of the progress of the Company.

The director's report of progress since the registration of the Company, on the 24th September 1906, was received and adopted. The following gentlemen have been re-appointe directors, the Hon'ble Rao Bhadur Balwantrao Govindrao Bhuskate, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahimbhoy Rahimtula and Messrs. Shapoorji Burjorji Broacha, Hormusji Cowasji Dinshaw Adenwalla, Hajeebhoy Lalljee, Shankerrao Govindrao Bhuskute, Trikumdas Kisondas, Kaikobad Cowasji Dinshaw Adenwalla, Bundalibhoy Hajeebhoy. The appointment of Messrs Hormusji E Davur and Sons as auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 100 per annum was confirmed. The chairman briefly addressed the meeting, specially drawing the attention of the Shareholders to the valuable services rendered by Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalljee and Co., the Secretaries, Treasurers, and agents, for securing the Lalbaug Plot for the construction of the mill. The usual compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

"All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a Lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—it is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS.

Question of Ex-Communication.

THEIR Lordships the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pratt, disposed of, in second appeal, a case which has a very important bearing on the rights of a particular class of Mahomedans in regard to conjugal matters. The case is of special interest as it settles a very important social affair. The parties in the case were Bai Jina, the wife, and Kharwa J. Kali, the husband, represented as the appellant and respondent, respectively. Mr M. N. Mehta appeared for the appellant, and Mr. Coyaji for the respondent.

It is a common ground between the parties who preferred the appeal against the decree of the District Court at Broach, that they belong to the Kharwa community of Mahomedans, which has formed itself into a caste. The respondent, who is the husband of the appellant, sued her in the Court of the Subordinate Judge at Broach, for restitution of conjugal rights. The appellant resisted the claim upon the ground that the respondent had been ex-communicated by the community to which they belonged and that until he should get himself re-admitted into it, she should not be compelled by the Court to go and live with him as his wife. The Subordinate Judge, having found the ex-communication proved, allowed the appellant's defence and passed a conditional decree in favour of the respondent in the terms :—

The appellant do return to the respondent and live with him as wife "but" that as a condition precedent to the execution of the decree the respondent do pay as deposit Rs. 251 to the father of the appellant to enable the appellant "to pay over the fine imposed by the caste of the parties" from that decree the respondent having appealed, the District Court at Broach, has varied it by striking out the portion as to the condition precedent.

The ground upon which the learned Judge of the District Court has proceeded is shortly this. He finds that the respondent has been ex-communicated by the Kharwa community to which the parties belong but he holds that the fact of such ex-communication ought to have no bearing on the merits of the respondent's claim for restitution of conjugal rights, because such claims must be determined solely with reference to the principles of the Mahomedan law, and that the law does not regard ex-communication from a caste as a recognised cause entitling a Mahomedan wife to refuse conjugal rights to her husband, so long as such ex-communication has not deprived him of his "position as a Mahomedan." The learned Judge has found upon the evidence that the respondent still retains his position as a Mahomedan notwithstanding the sentence of ex-communicaton passed upon him by his community. In the words of the judgment now under appeal, "the only result is that he is debarred from social intercourse with the other members of the community." He still attends the mosque, and when he dies, he may be buried in the usual burial ground, nor is there anything to prevent him from associating with other Mahomedans outside the community which he has offended. His position thus more closely resembles that of a person expelled from a social club than that of a Hindu outcaste.

Their Lordships observed that so far as this was a finding of fact, it was binding upon them and the only question was whether in point of law that finding affects the rights of the parties now in dispute.

It is indeed, remarked their Lordships, an established principle of the High Court sanctioned by the authority of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, that suits relating to marriage, where the parties are Mahomedans, must be determined according to the principles of Mahomedan Law. In laying down that principle in Moonshee Buzloor Ruheem *vs.* Shumsoonissa Begum and Jadonath Bose *versus* Shumsoonissa Begum, the Judicial Committee point out that, marriage being, according to Mahomedan Law, a contract "gross failure by the husband of the performance of the obligations which the marriage contract imposed upon him for the benefit of his wife, might, if properly proved, afford good grounds for refusing to him the assistance of the Court." And there may be cases in which the Court would qualify its interference by imposing terms on the husband. But all these are questions to be carefully considered and considered with reference to Mahomedan law.

It was held so long ago as 1847 by Sir Erskine Perry in the Khojas and Memons' case that customs conflicting with the express text of the Koran can be valid among a Mahomedan sect. And according to Mr. Ameer Ali in his Mahomedan law (Vol II at page 372) every case in which the question of conjugal domicil is involved, will depend upon its own special features, the general principle of the Mahomedan law being the same as in other systems of law, *viz.*, that the wife is bound to reside with her husband, unless there is any valid reason to justify her refusal to do so. The sufficiency or validity of the reasons is a matter for the consideration of the Kazi or Judge, with special regard to the position in life of the parties and the usages and customs of the particular country in which they reside.

Their Lordships further observed that it had been held by their Court in Abdul Kadir *vs.* Dharma that there might be a community among Mahomedans having its own usuages and forming a caste within the meaning of Bombay Reg. II of 1827. That is a distinct recognition by the High Court of the existence and legal validity of the institution of caste in some form or another among Mahomedans. If a Mahomedan belonging to such a community or caste married a woman also belonging to it, the contract must be presumed in the absence of evidence to the contrary, to have been entered into upon the faith that as both are Mahomedans of that caste, both shall continue as such, so long as they live as husband and wife.

In the present case, the defence of the wife was that "the parties and their caste people are Musalman Kharvas and though they follow the Mahomedan faith, their manners and customs are like those of the Hindus, that they have no intercourse whatsoever with other Mussalman communities, and that to be out of caste and continue as an outcaste is very annoying to the whole family."

The Subordinate Judge, who tried the suit, held these allegations proved. The finding of the learned District Judge, in appeal, is substantially to the same effect. But he has negatived the defence in question upon the ground that the husband is still able, notwithstanding ex-communication, to retain his position as a Mahomedan. It may be that he is still able to attend the mosque and have social intercourse with Mahomedans other than those of the Kharwa community. But the effect of the ex-communication is that he cannot have social intercourse with members of that community, in which he was born, to which both he and his wife have belonged, and as members of which they married. Such social intercourse may be of no moment to him ; but the wife pleads that it is of moment to her. At the time of marriage she was not only Mahomedan by faith but also a member of the Kharwa community. Occupying that status she married the husband.

Under these circumstances, it was of the essence of the marriage contract that they married because they were members of that particular community and they must be regarded as having entered into the marital relation on the basis of that status.

The learned District Judge has observed "there is here no case of an immemorial usage at variance with the ordinary Mahomedan Law. It is not disputed that the marriage law prevailing among the Kharwas is the same as that following by other Mahomedans." The answer to that by their Lordships is that though the marriage law is the same, it is subject to the "status" of the parties as members of the Kharwa community.

On these grounds their

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Nickel Crystal face keyless lever, compensated balance, bold dial, sunk second circle. Carefully adjusted and timed.
The Compass at the back of Watch in set flush with case and is protected by a strong glass 1 inch in diameter. This enables movements of needle to be observed without opening Watch.
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The chief points to bear in mind when choosing a Piano are, firstly, to select an instrument which in every way meets your musical requirements and, secondly, to make sure the piano you select will continue to give you every satisfaction. In other words, nothing but a good Piano can be of any use to you.
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Ladies also invited. Apply immediately. Remington Typewriter Company just appointed Purveyors of Typewriting Machines to LORD MINTO, Viceroy of India.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.
MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1907.

RUBBER IN INDIA.

THERE are probably few in India more competent to deal with the subject of Rubber and its cultivation than Lieutenant-Colonel Wyllie, an officer who recently retired from His Majesty's service in this Presidency, and who devoted the greater part of his leisure, both in India and while in Burma, to a practical study of it. It is with all the more reason, therefore, that we welcome his latest contribution to the literature on the subject—"Notes on Rubber cultivation"—a contribution which though appearing under the joint authorship of Lieutenant-Colonel Wyllie and Octaviano Guilherme Ferreira, M.R.A.S., is really the work of Lieutenant-Colonel Wyllie himself. The former is responsible only for a Portuguese translation of the book. The notes were originally compiled, in fact, for publication in Portuguese, and with special reference to the Decree of the Ministry of Marine and Ultramar at Lisbon by which certain arrangements were made for the grant of lands in Goa territory for the cultivation of economic products. As the bulk of the notes, however, were capable of application to the case of the surrounding British Districts, such as Kanara, where the Government at this moment are giving practical attention to the question of rubber cultivation, it was thought that an English edition of the notes would serve a useful purpose. Such is not only the case but we venture to think that their publication will repay the careful perusal of merchants, and planters and others who may be contemplating embarking on rubber cultivation schemes. Lieutenant-Colonel Wyllie clears up, in his introductory remarks, some of the many misconceptions that exist about the risks attending cultivation of this product, such as, for example, overproduction and the possibility in the near future of a cheap synthetic rubber coming on the market to the detriment of the natural article in like manner as indigo has suffered. No planter or merchant need have any misgivings about overproduction, however, according to Lieutenant-Colonel Wyllie, since the output at present of plantation rubber is not more than a fractional importance of the world's supply. Exact data are not available as to the total present annual world's consumption of rubber, but from figures supplied by Dr. Morris in his instructive Canton Lectures before the Society of Arts, by Dr. Wadbury of Berlin and by the "Indian Rubber World" and the "Tropical Agriculturist," the average may be taken at 54,000 tons. Of this large quantity the yield of plantation rubber at present is only 140 tons. The margin for further development, therefore, of the latter is self-evident. But this is not the only satisfactory feature in favour of plantation rubber. Apprehensions exist of the wild rubber supply becoming small by degrees and beautifully less owing to the wasteful methods which the natives of South America and other parts employ in collecting it and also because of the scarcity of labour in the Amazon rubber tracts.

This is especially the view of M. Paul Cibot, a commercial explorer, who is not only acquainted with Asiatic conditions of rubber culture, but who spent six years in the rubber forests of the Upper Amazon. It is only fair to admit, however, that the British Consul at Para and the "India Rubber Trades Journal" and others dispute the view of the probable ultimate extinction of the supply of wild rubber. It is maintained that the yield of Para rubber is inexhaustible because the natural regeneration of the trees is assured. Forest officers and others who have studied Sericulture will be able to place a proper estimate on the value of this opinion. It may be said of almost all economic products for which large market demands exist that unless some systematic method of treatment is applied to their exploitation the supply eventually ceases. Individuals, as a rule, have not a thought beyond present necessity in matters of this kind. This has been well exemplified in the case of the splendid coniferous forests of Canada and Northern America—where thousands and thousands of acres have been devastated by the lumberman, until now the Government in each case has been under the necessity of intervening to establish Departments of Forestry to arrest further denudation. Unless similar steps are adopted with the tracts of rubber in South America the extinction of Para Rubber, at any rate, as stated by M. Paul Cibot, is only a question of time. Ample room, therefore seems to exist for the cultivation of Para Rubber with a view to profit wherever the tree can be made to grow. The Upper Amazon Valley is situated between S. Lat. 10° and 15° and at an average elevation of 390 to 487 feet above sea level, and these figures are important on their bearing upon experiments in acclimatization, and may be well borne in mind in all attempts to establish the tree in the East. There are at present about a hundred different known species of rubber, but many of the plants contain rubber in such small quantities as to be of little more than botanic interest, while others do not lend themselves freely to tapping and must be be felled to yield their full value. The species that are merchantable, exclusive of Para rubber, are Castilloa elastica and cesra (manihot glaziovii) both from South America. Ficus Elastica from Assam and Burma. Parameria Glandulifera from Tonkin, and Hancornia Speciosa from Bahia, and Pernambuco. There are also various African rubbers such as Fantumia and Cardopinus, etc., in which a relatively large export trade is carried on.

The market price of plantation Para rubber is maintained at a higher figure than that of the rubber from the natural forests. The latter reached its record price, *viz.* 6*s.* per lb. in 1905-06 whereas in the same year the former was with 6*s.* 5*d.* There appear to be every advantage therefore in favour of plantation Para rubber, provided a substitute in the shape of a *cheap* synthetic rubber is not discovered. But synthetic rubber, as Lieutenant-Colonel Wyllie explains, has scientifically speaking been an accomplished fact for more than 40 years. No practical investor, however, has yet been able to translate the chemical discovery into pounds, shillings and pence. The latest pronouncement in the scientific world on the probability of synthetic rubber supplanting the raw material is that by Professor Ray Lankester and as his remarks on the subject are interesting they are quoted from his opening address at York on the 3rd August last year to the British Association. "The production of caoutchouc by chemical means has virtually been accomplished in its formation from isoprene. The exact nature of this change has still to be determined. When this has been done it will only remain to cheapen the cost of production to make the manufacture of synthetic rubber a purely practical problem. I should be the last to discourage the great extension of rubber planting which is now taking place. It has also to be remembered that the actual cost of production of raw rubber which is at present about one shilling a pound will probably be reduced and the market price may eventually be so considerably lowered, that as with quinine the synthetic production could not be profitably carried on." So long, therefore, as the planter can maintain the cost of production of raw rubber at a shilling a pound, which can be easily done as practical results to date prove, he need not be discouraged by the competition of the chemist. Lieutenant-Colonel Wyllie gives a detailed description of the method of treatment of the more important rubbers—and very clear plates (16 in all) accompany his notes shewing the mode of growth of Para, Ceara, Manihot, and Ficus Elastica and method of tapping, etc., employed. The notes, in fact, are replete with information regarding rubber and its instruction as to its cultivation, and perhaps two of the most useful chapters in them are Chapter IX, where selected estimates of return to capital are given and Chapter X, where a scheme for a mixed plantation is suggested. The latter appears to be Lieutenant-Colonel Wyllie's own idea and may be specially commended in so far as it provides for the cultivation of cotton as well as trees bearing valuable oil seeds. The advantage of combining rubber with cotton is that the latter comes into bearing so much earlier that the planter has not to wait for years for returns to his outlay. The trees bearing oil seeds are a study in themselves. The list given is not exhaustive, but the trees named are so rich in oil that even if rubber failed they would in themselves be sources of profit. Moreover, the system of exclusive cultivation of single products, though convenient for many purposes, lends itself to the rapid spread of injurious insect pests. Thus mixed plantations have a two-fold value. The notes terminate with a kind of appendix, Chapter XI, on the lessons of the Ceylon Rubber Exhibition held last September which throws a different light on the question of overproduction as entered into by Lieutenant-Colonel Wyllie. Mr. Herbert Wright, who is an authority of the cultivation of Para rubber especially, read a paper at the Exhibition on the general subject of overproduction from which it appears he is of opinion that this is likely to occur in the future. Others—as Mr. James Ryan, come to the same conclusion emphasizing the point that the situation which is being created at present is that by 1913 *i. e.*, six years hence a huge volume of rubber would be hurled on the market at once, with effects somewhat comparable with those similar planting operations such as quinine and tea. This is a very serious matter—but it is after all mere speculation and if Lieutenant-Colonel Wyllie's suggestion to combine cotton and oil seeds cultivation with rubber be followed, the probable risks from overproduction will be considerably minimised if not overcome.

DOCTORS AND DRINK.

THE drink question is one which must always engage the attention of those who seek to effect a betterment in the conditions of life, and the movement which has placed the study of drunkenness in the hands of the doctors, taking it from those who deal with it unscientifically and from the philanthropist's point of view, is a great step in the right direction. If the temperance movement is to be thoroughly effective it must combine science with good intention, and now that the combination has been brought about there is a far greater chance of seeing temperance more sanely and more effectively spread. Two books have recently appeared on the relations of doctors and drink, one of which, edited by Dr. Kelynock, contains articles dealing with the problem from all points of view. One of the articles is by Dr. Atkinson who considers the "Medico-Legal Relations of Alcoholism." His suggestions are: (1) That the mentally defective should be embraced in lunacy law; (2) that the limits of "detention," should be extended; (3) that neglect of dependents should be made a criminal offence; (4) that a drunkard's property might be made subject to control; (5) that a drunkard should not be allowed to propagate his kind; (6) that publicans who harbour inebriates should be adequately punished.

His first suggestion presumes the truth that habitual intemperance is primarily mental weakness which becomes exaggerated by its own course, but this, as his subsequent, ideas can only be considered when some standard has been laid down. One hardly cares to consider the police court record as an effective standard for in any event it would be ineffective. As the English law stands drunkenness is not an offence and is punishable only when the offender is either incapable of taking care of himself or is objectionable or as the police charge sheet has it "disorderly." The fifth suggestion is excellent in its way but suffers from the same defect that there is no definition of a drunkard on which to base argument. Only in the last suggestion does Dr. Atkinson come down to a hard fact in the temperance question. Permitting drunkenness is an offence which carries with it severe penalties, but for various reasons the publican cannot carry out the law to the letter. Dr. Atkinson takes too much for granted, but he is working upon the right lines. The book is interesting because it shows how an analytical study of the difficulty is taking the place of fanaticism. Dr. Crowley considers alcoholism and pauperism. Too often it has been implied on temperance platforms that all pauperism can be traced to drink. Nothing is more untrue than such a statement because there is in it just enough fact to counterbalance that which is untrue. Dr. Crowley pointedly discards the fallacy "that because most paupers are alcoholic in their pauperism, *ergo* it was drink which set them on the road to pauperism." It would be as reasonable to argue that because nearly every British Cabinet Minister takes alcohol, therefore one needs but to drink alcohol to become a Cabinet Minister."

THE VACANT ARCHBISHOPRIC.

ONCE more the question of the nationality of the new Archbishop of Bombay is being brought before the Catholics of this Diocese owing to the refusal of the Rev. Father Severino Noti to accept the responsible office vacated by the death of Dr. Dalhoff. We expressed our convictions on this question very plainly six months ago, and in another column will be found a further contribution to the subject which appears to sum up the situation quite clearly, and to easily prove that not only is the sentiment of the Catholics of this Presidency in favour of an Englishman being appointed to the vacant See, but that there are distinct advantages to be derived by the Community in having a British spiritual head instead of a Foreigner. At any rate, it may be permissible to note that what was done in the case of the Rev. Father Noti would have created a storm of indignation in almost any other country in the world. For instance, is it conceivable that when an Archiepiscopal vacancy occurred, say in Ireland, the Irish people would tolerate a German being appointed to the See? Is it likely that an Englishman would be tolerated in an Italian diocese? Now the Catholics of this diocese of Bombay are British subjects almost entirely, and they are desirous of offering their entire and devoted allegiance to whoever is appointed their spiritual head. But they do hope he may be a subject of the King-Emperor like themselves, and a more natural desire it would be difficult to conceive. In some countries the appointment of foreigners to Sees has been made legally impossible. In Hungary none but Hungarians can be appointed to certain ecclesiastical offices and subjects of Venice and Bavaria have been excluded from ecclesiastical benefices in the dominions of Austria. In other European countries the same strict regard for national susceptibilities prevails, and in India, too, everywhere the same rule applies. To the sees of Damaun, Mylapur and Cochin none but Portuguese have been appointed; none but a Portuguese has held the See of Goa. And we may point out that only one Englishman ever became Pope, and he would never have risen to the Papacy if he had stopped at home and waited. And why? Simply, because it is not within the limits of human probability that the Sacred College, composed as it is almost exclusively of Italian Cardinals, would ever appoint a man, not of their own race to the highest office in the Church. No one can grumble at that, human nature being what it is, even in red hats and scarlet robes. Nor can the impartial observer fail to sympathise with the Catholics of Bombay in their desire for an English Primate, although it cannot be denied that good men amongst the German Fathers in Bombay could be found who are well worthy, by their earnest lives and wise leadership of their flock, to fill the mantle of their late venerated Brother.

THE STATUE TO SIR P. M. MEHTA.

SHOULD the effort to get a monument to Sir P. M. Mehta erected in front of the Municipal Buildings be realised the Parsee Knight would face the Carrara marble presentment of Dr. Blaney, who was a few years ago to the Bombay Corporation what Sir Pherozeshah Mehta is now. The presentment of Sir Pherozeshah would not be the first statue to a Parsee, of course, but it would be a very welcome ornament to a city which deserves the title "City of Statues" equally as truly as does Oxford the title "City of Spires." Bombay is rich in images, and it is only right that her greatest citizen should have his place amongst the rest of the City's most honoured sons. Bombay probably has more statues in her streets than any English city or town. But there will still be good sites for the images of those who are destined to be the leaders of life and thought in Bombay in the future, especially when the Cresecent is turned into a delightful public garden, with pretty paths and seats beneath the spreading feliage of the trees. By the way, the most charming spot in Bombay in the way of statuary is the Elphinstone Circle Garden, where the various handsome monumets have during the past few months been restored to their pristine beauty by means of careful scraping and retouching. What an oasis of images and greenery might the Crescent become will be easily imagined by any old Bombayite who can remember what the site of Elphinstone Circle was half a century ago. It was known as Bombay Green, and with its clouds of pigeons, its mean little pagoda, and the dirty, dusty, open space around, made it an eyesore to every visitor to the City. Then Mr. Forjett conceived the idea of converting the old Bombay Green in front of the Town Hall into a Circle. Lord Elphinstone and Sir Bartle Frere warmly supported the scheme, and the Municipality of the day bought up the whole site and re-sold it at a large profit in building lots. Now its garden and fountain is one of the features of our beautiful City, and a little Mehtarian enterprise would soon see the ugly patch of ground called the Crescent an equally delightful spot. One word *re* the Mehta monument we are constrained to add: Should the statue be erected, we trust the sculptor will sternly refuse to have his work disfigured by the outrageous lettering which mars the beauty of the Jeejeebhoy statue in the Town Hall.

H. M. S. "HERMES", Captain D. R. L. Nicholson, sailed for the Cape yesterday, with Vice-Admiral E. S. Poe on board.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s.s. "Yarra" left Aden for Bombay on Saturday at 11 a.m., and she is expected here on Thursday the 28th inst. at 9 a.m.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Richardson, Judicial Secretary to the Government of Bengal, acts as Secretary in the Legislative Department of the Government of India during Mr. Macpherson's absence on leave.

AMONG the passengers who preceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Co's. mail steamer "Peninsular", were the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell, Lady Poe, General F. H. Kelly, and Commander Dobson.

THE members of the Native Survey Party, who were carried off the other day by the Baneriwals, have been brought in all well. The incident seems to have been the result of foolish misunderstanding.

THE party accompanying the Viceroy on tour will comprise Lady Violet Elliot, Miss Salberio, Colonels Dunlop-Smith and Adam, Major Fielding and Captain Mackenzie. The date of the Viceroy's arrival at Simla will be notified later.

THE Circuit House in the Dehra Dun Cantonments has been completely overhauled and got ready for the visit of Lord Minto whose equipage has already arrived. The tents are to be pitched in the vicinity of the bungalow which commands a beautiful view of Mussoorie.

SOME ladies and gentlemen appeared in Exeter streets playing a hand-organ, and waited upon householders for money. They obtained a large sum, which will go to augment a fund out of which 200 boys and girls in the slum quarters are given a breakfast every morning on the payment of a farthing.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE WEEKLY DAY OF REST LAW.

Hague Conference.

THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
PARIS, MARCH 9.

THE Weekly Day of Rest Law in France, which has already given rise to considerable trouble in application, is now the subject of animated debate in the Chamber. It has shown itself to be very unpractical and the cause of much friction all over France. The Trades Unions insist upon its application to the letter and backed by the Socialists claim a Sunday holiday even in trades where cessation of work would utterly disorganise all social relations. A strong public demand for the revision of the law has arisen which M. Clemenceau will have much difficulty in resisting. Socialist support may be too dearly purchased and in this respect the defeat of the Socialist element at the recent elections for the London County Council gave great satisfaction to moderate radicals and republicans in France. The French Socialists applaud the British Premier's initiative on the subject of proposing limitation of armaments but that is well understood here to be merely a manœuvre to demand large naval and military reductions in France, but more particularly the discouragement and depreciation of the army tactics in which they are very much at one with the Socialist party in other countries.

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

A movement has lately been started for the abolition of capital punishment in France but is meeting with considerable opposition in some parts of the country where the increasing immunity enjoyed by murderers is already exciting apprehension. The jurymen of the Benches du Rhone and later on of the Gironde Department both appealed to the Minister of Justice to transmit to the President of the Republic their representations in favour of the maintenance of capital punishment and the strict execution of sentences. The decline in the convictions for crimes of violence is increasing, the acquittals having risen from 27 per cent. 20 years ago to 33 per cent. in 1904, while as regards murders and homicides not coming before a jury these in the Department of the Seine alone numbered in 1904, 613 out of a total of 1023. The total of crimes and misdemeanours that has escaped punishment in the same year reached 103,000. What has tended more than ever to arouse public feeling in this question is the perpetration of a terrible crime in Paris last month when a girl of 13 was outraged and murdered by a married man having a child of his own. A universal outcry was raised for this monster's execution. The post of public executioner was abolished, prematurely it would appear, a short time ago.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Except among the representatives of Socialism in the chambers and in the press, public opinion in France is very unfavourably impressed by the apparent determination of the British Premier to bring forward proposals for international disarmament at the Hague Conference. Several months will elapse before the meeting of that European Aereopagus and much may happen before then, but considering that Sir H. Campbell Bannerman has just contributed an article to the new Liberal weekly paper, the *Nation*, entitled "The Hague Conference and the Limitation of Armaments," and that he has this week advocated the same views in the British Parliament, the French press have become thoroughly roused on the subject and lose no time in exposing the fallacy, from the French point of view, of the benevolent platitudes of the Pacifists. It is observed with astonishment that the British Premier asserts, "that since 1898 the date of the first Hague Conference, the sentiment in favour of peace has become incomparably stronger and more constant, and that the idea of arbitration and the peaceful adjustment of international disputes has attained a practical potency and a moral authority undreamt of then." Then the Premier does not believe that Great Britain's example in reducing naval and military expenditure will count for nothing because her preponderant naval position will remain unimpaired. Her sea power, he declares, implies no challenge to any single State of group of States. "I am persuaded," he says, "that throughout the world our sea power is regarded as non-aggressive and innocent of designs against the independence of other States." But that is just what Great Britain is not given such absolute credit for as the British Premier appears to imagine and a very cursory perusal of the continental press will be quite sufficient to dispel any doubt on the subject. In fact many French and German papers have already described British proposals for disarmament or limitation of armaments as both hypocritical and unpractical. It is declared by those competent to form an opinion that the dangerous idea of a limitation of armaments finds no echo among nine-tenths of the French people, and British Liberal statesmen are asked if they are living in a fool's Paradise. The *Temps*, which is anything but a chauvinist organ quoting Prince Bulow, asks what change has taken place on this hard earth where we must make up our minds to be either anvil or hammer. Economic interests and political passions sway the modern world and since the last Conference we have seen them bring about the Transvaal War, the Russo-Japanese War and the Moroccan Crisis. The *Temps* accuses the British Premier of giving way to imprudent confidence and quotes the declarations of M. de Martens in Paris (already noticed in these columns) as to the useful but limited scope of the Hague Conference. The *Siecle* refers to the way in which Mr. Balfour put the case in the House of Commons' Debate of 5th instant. "If," pointed out Mr. Balfour, Great Britain in support of her proposal for a limitation of armaments, asked the Conference to observe how she had reduced her army and navy, than the foreign diplomatists might reply, "well, that is quite right." Are we to understand that your army is weaker for offensive purposes "than it was before or that your navy is weaker for offensive" purposes than it was before. It is not the point what your army or your navy costs, it is their efficiency as a possible hostile weapon against other nations. It is quite impossible successfully to explain to your own country that you are increasing the strength both of your army and your navy and to persuade other people that you are making great sacrifices in the interest of international disarmament."

FRESH DECLARATION OF M. DE MARTENS.

M. de Martens, in an interview with a journalist at Vienna this week, said he believed that the leading States expected good results from the Second Hague Conference. Alluding to Sir H. Campbell Bannerman's article in the *Nation* he did not think the discussion of the limitation of armaments could have practical results as under present conditions it would be impossible to obtain a unanimous vote from the States represented in favour of restricting or limiting armaments and absolute unanimity was required at the Conference, the principle of arriving at decisions of majority of votes not being recognised. Nevertheless any initiative taken by Great Britain in the question should be recognised as a valuable precedent for a future Conference.

The German papers are very sceptical as to results of much value being achieved by the Conference and particularly as regards a limitation of armaments, but at the same time desire that Germany's representatives should not as at the first Conference create the impression that Germany sought to obstruct the work of peace. The *Cologne Gazette* holds that the difficulty surrounding a general limitation of armaments on a just basis of proportion is so great that no responsible statesman can approach the question without hesitation and misgiving. If the question is to be profitably discussed at the Conference there must first be an exhaustive exchange of views between the Powers.

OPENING OF THE NEW RUSSIAN DUMA.

The new Russian Duma opened its sittings on 5th inst. at the Tauris Palace without any State ceremony and the Council of State also resumed its sittings. The Emperor and the Court did not attend and the Imperial box was tenanted only by the Grand Duke Nicholas Mikhailovitch. The Diplomatic Body was represented by one Ambassador, that of France, and the whole proceedings were of a simple unassuming character. The Duma elected M. Fedor Golovin as President by 356 to 102 votes, M. Homiakoff, the candidate of the Right, obtaining 91 votes. The Duma may, therefore, be said to consist of one-fifth Right and four-fifths Opposition members. M. Golvin, in returning thanks for his election, said that the first Duma indicated the path they would have to follow. Their task would be to carry into effect the political reforms outlined by the manifest of Oct. 30 and to pass social legislation. This they hoped to do in unison with the Sovereign. M. Golovin expressed the firm conviction that representative institutions once called into being could never die. The President was received very graciously in special audience by the Tsar at Tsarkoe Zelo on the following day. M. Stolypin will make a ministerial declaration, but probably not before Monday next 9. He was one of the first to congratulate M. Golvin under whose presidency it is confidently expected that doctrinaire recrimination which so largely led to the discrediting of the first Duma will give place to practical business. The Opposition unanimously desire to save the Duma and even the Socialists at present preach moderation with that end. The opening of the Duma about which much misgiving was felt is generally regarded to have occurred under favourable auspices. A noisy crowd assembled round the Tauris Palace, cheered the Deputies of the Extreme Left, kissed the Right, and received the Constitutional Democrats in stony silence. Towards evening there were some demonstrations with improvised red flags which were dispersed by Police and Cossacks with their whips but no serious disturbance. There was one untoward incident when M. Golubeff announced that he opened the Duma by the Emperor's order. At the mention of the Sovereign's name the whole Right stood up as one man and one of the Monarchist chiefs shouted "Long Live the Emperor" whereupon his friends cheered lustily, while the Centre and Left remained mute and did not stir. It is explained that they meant no disrespect, but simply declined to follow the lead of the Extreme Right. It is just such an incident as this, however, which will be made the most of by the Reactionaries as a pretext for the dispersal of the Duma. The question is will the Government appreciate the necessity of adopting a thoroughly constitutional attitude which will alone rally the Moderate Opposition in its support. The Government persists, however, in displaying hostility towards the Constitutional Democrats, who form the largest section of the Moderate Opposition—and much distrust is felt regarding its future action; it is credited in fact with the most liberticide designs. The various Socialist groups form nearly two-fifths of the Duma, the Centre a somewhat larger proportion, and the Right less than one-fifth. Up to the present the Socialists have done little but quarrel among themselves, but if ever they present a united front they will be stronger in the Second Duma than in any other National Assembly and may paralyse the Moderate element.

The assembly of the Duma makes no change in the melancholy catalogue of terrorist murders and outrages. Following the unsuccessful attempt made to wreck the train conveying the Grand Duke Mikhailovitch from Tsarkoe Zelo to St. Petersburg, the police are said to have obtained information that the terrorists have planned a wholesale assassination of high officials by means of disguises. During the present week three terrorists have shot and killed at Leda Captain Dlugoff, an infantry officer member of a Court Martial, as he was walking in the street. The murderers escaped. The police have seized in the students' quarters of the Polytechnic Institute in this city 12 infernal machines—20 pyroxiline hand grenades—10 repeating rifles and 2 lbs. of dynamite—15 arrests were made. Baron Budburg, a member of the Council of the Empire, was set upon by 6 unknown men while driving from his country seat near Reval. The Baron and one of his servants were wounded and their pockets rifled. The chief of the Gendarmerie of the Transcaucasian Railway has been shot dead in the streets of Tiflis. A young man who was arrested at the Sebastopol Railway station shot dead a gendarme and mortally wounded a guard. The prisoner was taken to a police station where, after shooting a policeman dead, he jumped out of the window. In the street he seriously wounded a guard and on being recaptured he shot himself dead with his revolver.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

HYDERABAD NEWS AND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
HYDERABAD, (DECCAN), MARCH 16.

STATE *vs.* MEERALAL AND ANOTHER.

JUDGMENT in this Revision matter was delivered by the Divisional Bench of the High Court, disallowing the Revision. In other words, the original order of Moulvie Aziz Mirza Saheb, dismissing the Revision petition in the Admission Court, has been acknowledged as a Judicial order and as such final within the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, and allowed to stand; and the second order made by him about five months afterwards, changing that order and directing the Revision to be taken on the file, has been set aside. This is what was expected and the order of the Divisional Bench has given general satisfaction. The law on the point has likewise been made clear, thereby preventing a good deal of confusion which would otherwise be creeping in.

ST. GEORGE'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The annual distribution of prizes took place yesterday evening in the School Gymnasium, the officiating Resident, the Hon'ble Mr. O'Dwyer, presiding. The hall was filled by the parents and guardians of the children, and the friends of the school. The walls and roof were decorated with flags and banners, and at the back of the stage hung the monogram and crest of H. H. the Nizam. The stage was beautifully decorated with lilies, palms, and other plants. Amongst those present were Mrs. Haig, who gave away the prizes, Major Haig, Captain Minchin, Captain Macnabb, Reverend Canon Goldsmith, Reverend E. G. Brown and Mrs. Brown, Dr. and Mrs. Nundy, Reverend Mr. Levering, Dr. Farrington, Father Pagani, Nawab Zulkader Jung, Bahadur, and others. The pupils in tiers in front of the stage on the seats provided last year by the generosity of Rai Bahadur Seit Ramgopal of Secunderabad. By the kindness of Colonel the Nawab Afsar-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, H. H. the Nizam's Garrison Band was in attendance. Punctually at 8 p. m. the Hon'ble Mr. O'Dwyer, accompanied by Major Haig and Captains Minchin and Macnabb, was received by the members of the School Committee, and conducted to his seat. The proceedings opened with a hymn followed by a short prayer by the Chaplain, the Reverend S. H. Johnston. Major Haig, President of the School, read the report of Mr. E. A. Seaton, Inspector of the Schools, which was followed by the singing of a glee. The Secretary of the School then read his annual report, recounting the history of the School for the year that had passed. The Girls' School has produced very good results, three girls having passed the Matriculation Examination out of a total of six that were sent up, whereas only one boy was sent up for the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University and failed. None passed in the local Middle School Examination out of a total of four sent up, and the Secretary attributed this calamity to the "disgraceful Latin paper" at the examination. There has also been much irregularity of attendance, especially in the Boys' section. The "May Schaffter Gold Medal" was won by Alice Rose and the "Hughes Memorial Prize by Dorothy Bowen and Alice Rome. On the whole, the Girls' section has done well, and much credit is due to Miss Davidson, B.A., B.Sc., the Lady Superintendent.

The prizes were then distributed by Mrs. Haig, after which the President gave his address. It was brief but contained much salutary advice to the pupils and their parents and guardians. He said, in the course of his address: "As a boy, I remember that in an examination I was beaten by a girl. I was so much ashamed of this that I worked very hard for my future examination. I notice that the girls in the school seem to be going ahead of the boys. Now, boys, don't you be beaten by a girl. Don't let your sister beat you." He also warned them that their future success in life depended upon their studies in school; and he also urged parents and guardians to see that the children were regular in their attendance in school and did their home-work well.

The proceedings terminated with three cheers for the Hon'ble the Resident and Mrs. Haig. At the desire of the Resident, the school has been given a holiday to-day in honour of the occasion. The success of the day's proceedings was due to the efforts of our good Chaplain, the Reverend S. H. Johnston, who is the Secretary to the school.

HIS Excellency Sir George John Scott Warrender, C. B., M. V. O., on assuming the Command of the East India Squadron, will land at the Apollo Bunder, at 10 a.m., to-day. The 2nd Battalion, the Royal Scots, will detail a guard of honour of 50 rank and file with band and Regimental Colour, under two officers, to be at the Apollo Bunder at 9-45 a.m., to receive His Excellency the Commodore on landing. A salute of 11 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 10 a.m. to announce the landing of His Excellency the Commodore.

TRANSVAAL LEGISLATURE.

PRO-BOER AS SPEAKER.

Racial Animosity Manifested.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 22.

At the last moment the Volkites proposed Beyers, an ardent pro-Boer as Speaker. He was elected by 43 votes to 22. Yesterday's proceedings were frequently interrupted by cries for the Dutch and counter cries for the English.

The London *Times* considers the disregard of the Imperial Government's disallowance of the Asiatic Ordinance as hardly a good omen.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

The Transvaal Council has passed the Asiatic Bill.

Lord Selborne has reserved the King's approval.

The Assembly has adjourned until the 14th June.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

Telegrams from Pretoria state that prior to the adjournment the Progressives urged the Government to appoint a Commission of enquiry into Chinese Labour.

Mr. Smuts refused to appoint a Commission and declared that the Government would faithfully fulfil their pledge to solve the labour question.

BRITAIN AND EGYPT.

Government's Confidence in Lord Cromer.

ATTACKS ON BRITISH ADMINISTRATION DEPRECATED.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

Lord Lonsdale has asked the British Government to impress on the Government of the Khedive the necessity of dealing in a drastic manner with the Nationalist agitation.

Sir Edward Grey, in reply, said that he must repeat the answer given to other requests to intervene in Egypt, namely, that in matters in which the British Government has full confidence in the discretion of Lord Cromer, it was not proposed to send any special instructions.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

Sir Christopher Furness, M.P., in a letter to the *Times*, expresses regret at the unwisdom of Mr. John Robertson's attack on the British Administration in Egypt, and especially for abusing Lord Cromer in a Native revolutionary newspaper.

COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

India's Representative Appointed.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

Mr. Morley has appointed Sir James Mackay to attend the Meetings of the Colonial Conference at which questions affecting India are discussed.

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY'S MEDAL.

Won by an Anglo-Indian's Son.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

The son of an Anglo-Indian official, named Waterfield, at Westminster School, has won the Asiatic Society's Annual Essay Medal, which Lord Elgin presents.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN WARS.

Directed to be Stopped.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

Mr. Root received the Nicaraguan and Costa Rican Ministers and impressed upon them the necessity for ending the War with Honduras. If this were not done all Central America would be involved, and intervention would be impossible.

OUTRAGE IN MOROCCO.

French Doctor Stoned to Death.

CRUISER ORDERED OUT.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

A French Doctor named Manchamp has been shot and stoned to death in a street in Marrakesh. The French Cruiser "Jeanne d'Arc" has been ordered to Morocco. It is believed that the French Government will demand heavy compensation.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Education Grant for Three Years.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

Mr. Birrell, speaking in the House of Commons yesterday, disclosed the impending Irish Legislation. He mentioned an annual grant of £40,000 for three years for building schools and also the encouragement of the teaching of the Irish language and entrusting the administration of the question question to the Irish themselves.

BILLIARDS.

Making Record Breaks.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

Playing with Weiss, the Australian Champion, at Thurston's Saloon in Leicester Square, Reece made a break of 4,593, unfinished, including 2,268 anchor cannons. As the match was not played under Billiard Association rules, the break does not count as a record.

While playing against Pinder at Hull, Lovejoy made a break of 2,257 unfinished. The break mostly consisted of anchor cannons. This constitutes a world's record.

"RUSSIA'S EVIL SPIRIT."

DEATH OF M. POBIEDONOSTSEFF, THE EX-PROCURATOR.

The Arch-Enemy of Progress and Reform.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 23.

The death is announced of M. Pobiedonostseff, formerly Procurator of the Russian Holy Synod.

When Count Lamsdorff's death was announced in these columns on Friday we felicitated the deceased's relatives on the fact of his having died like a Christian in his bed instead of being assassinated by the Revolutionaries. But that M. Pobiedonostseff, the ex-Procurator of the Holy Synod, whose life has been so often attempted, should have lived to his eightieth year and passed gently to rest without the usual harrowing details which accompany Russian obituary announcements is more than surprising. Pobiedonostseff had all his life stood for extreme Orthodoxy and Autocracy, and he honestly believed that Russia's greatest hope of happiness lay in an autocratic ruler governing a nation of ignorant peasants. Hence he had long been the most soundly hated man in Russia. As head of the Orthodox Church his influence was immense, and immensely pernicious, for he consistently opposed every reform, was the bitterest foe to education, and his mastering idea was that no man in Russia should be free to think or act in the most trivial matter. Hence he was known as "Russia's evil spirit," and he twice narrowly escaped assassination. Six years ago he was shot at, and in 1902 he was attacked by a student with a knife. His rigid intolerance of dissent was notorious; the repulsion of the Doukhobors and the confiscation of the property of the Armenian churches were among its most striking illustrations, but Pobiedonostseff was always held largely responsible for the awful carnage of "Red Sunday," when the forces of the Grand Duke Vladimir mowed down the revolutionaries in the streets of St. Petersburg. Yet the aged Procurator posed in literature as a benevolent old gentleman whose heart was overflowing with the milk of human kindness. His views on contemporary thought and life, expressed with uncompromising clearness, are known to English readers through the translation of the "Moscow Collection" made in 1898 by Mr. Crozier Long. This was a book of essays, singularly wide in range, and containing chapters on Herbert Spencer, Carlyle and Emerson. Pobiedonostseff resigned the Procuratorship just two years ago, after using that high office to sway the destinies of Russia in the most baneful direction for a quarter of a century. And when Pobiedonostseff went out, the Duma (Russia's first Government) came on.

Among the countless articles on the final disappearance from the field of action of M. Pobiedonostseff, that which M. Maurice Muret contributed to the "Journal des Debats" was one of the most interesting. We quote the following passages from it:

"The man who for the last century has exercised the highest spiritual authority in Russia, the man who has advised, directed, and taken to task three Tsars, the tutor of two heirs-apparent, has fallen into disgrace. . . . No action of Nicholas II. could show more clearly that a change is coming over Russia. Whoever may be M. Pobiedonostseff's successor, he will have to handle the spiritual sword in a different manner. Men of the ex-Procurator's mental stamp are becoming rarer and rarer. With the effacement of this statesman the Orthodox Church, militant and triumphant, sustains an irreparable loss. Theocracy loses its best champion, the last eminent representative which the system had in the councils of a European nation draws back into the shade."

M. Muret went on to say that the opinion of Europe was against him, that in Russia he was the nightmare of the Liberals and the terror of dissenters, but that he had the confidence of the Dowager Empress, and for many years he had the ear of the most influential personages at Court. The only thing put forward in favour of the fallen favourite was that he had never varied in his political or religious convictions, and that he had advised Tsar after Tsar in the self-same spirit. Seeing that that spirit was one of oppression all through, this cannot be regarded as a great record in the career of a man who entered life with unusually brilliant talents and opportunities. Pobiedonostseff was at once the Torquemada and the Laud of the Russian Empire.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Continental Markets Over-loaded.

ANXIETY IN THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 23.

Consols are at 84¼.

A general liquidation is in process in all the Stock Markets.

The Continental Markets are over-loaded, and there is a heavy selling pressure.

Much anxiety is felt regarding the next account on the Stock Exchange.

The *Times*, in a leading article, deprecates political agitators raising a cry of extraordinary and portentous decline in prices.

The *Times* anticipates that healthier conditions will prevail with the regular purchase of Consols for the Sinking Fund, provided that no new securities are created.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

To be Received by the King.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

Prince Fushimi has arrived at Marseilles on board the "Britain."

King Edward will receive the Prince in England, when he returns from his visit to Biarritz.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

Treaty Arranged.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

A telegram received in Paris from Bangkok states that the negotiations between France and Siam are approaching termination. They comprise the settlement of all pending difficulties, including the retrocession to France of Battambang, Siemreap, and Sisophon.

France cedes Krat and Dansai to Siam.

All Frenchmen obtain the right of acquiring property anywhere in Siam.

The Treaty will probably be signed to-day.

THE RUSSIAN DUMA.

Hopeful Constitutional Action.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

A considerable sensation was caused in the Duma by the Government heartily accepting the proposal of the Constitutional Democrats to appoint a Commission to supervise Famine Relief.

The co-operation of the Government with this group is regarded as a hopeful augury.

INTER-VARSITY SPORTS.

Oxford Wins.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

Oxford has won the sports by 8½ points to 1½.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE BILL COLLAPSES.

Mending the Lords.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

The Woman's Suffrage Bill, introduced by Mr. W. H. Dickinson (Liberal), was talked out in the House of Commons yesterday.

Sir F. S. Powell (Conservative) declared that no European State accepted the principle of woman suffrage. Universal suffrage was the ultimate and that the supporters of the Bill had in view, and that would give women the ascendency in Great Britain, because they would outnumber the men.

Mr. D. J. Shackleton (Labour) said he would vote for the second reading of the Bill, but not for the third reading if the property qualification were retained.

Mr. William Redmond (Nationalist) supported the Bill, and Messrs. J. Massie, W. R. Cromer, J. D. Rees, and E. Wason, all Liberals, opposed it.

On three occasions Mr. Dickinson demanded the application of the closure but on each occasion his demand was refused.

Prior to the commencement of the debate Mr. S. T. Evans (Liberal) presented a petition, signed by 21,000 women, against the granting of the suffrage.

Many members left London in order to avoid voting on the measure.

VARIOUS VIEWS ON THE DEFEAT.

The apathy of the Radicals in connection with the Woman's Suffrage Bill is attributed to the women's adverse influence in the London County Council election.

The suffragettes blame Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's weakness for their defeat. His speech was, they declare, a pitiful mockery.

The "Times," in commenting upon the woman's suffrage question, asks what would India think if women largely controlled the Empire. The experiments made by Australasia and some of the American State have not, it adds, solved such constitutional problems.

The "Westminster Gazette" advises the suffragettes to educate public opinion with regard to their cause.

The "Daily Chronicle" asserts that woman's suffrage could come only after having been before the country as a great measure of constitutional reform.

MOTHERLAND AND COLONIES.

At the instance of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister of Canada, the proposal, made by Mr. Logan in the Dominion House of Commons, limiting the preference to British goods landed at Canadian ports, has been amended to make it applicable on a date to be named by the Governor-General-in-Council instead of in 1908 as originally intended.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

The "Tribune" states that the Government intends to begin immediately enabling the Boards of Guardians in the municipalities to provide weekly pensions for the aged and destitute.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Russia and Japan are concluding an agreement which will settle the Far East fisheries and navigation questions, on which there has for some time been differences of opinion between the two countries.

TRADE IN PERSIA.

French newspapers state that Russia and Great Britain are about to sign an agreement delimiting their commercial zones in Persia, Russia's sphere to be in North and Great Britain's in the South.

THAW'S DEFENCE CLOSED.

The trial of Harry Thaw on a charge of having murdered Stanford White in Madison-square Garden Theatre on June 27 is still dragging on in the New York Criminal Court.

The case for the prisoner has been closed. Mr. Jerome, District Attorney, who is conducting the prosecution, will call evidence to rebut that given on behalf of the defence.

TROUBLE IN LIBERIA.

Recently a body of natives from Liberia, a Negro Republic in the north west of Africa, attacked a small British force at Lela, two hours north of Walade.

Captain Norman, Commander of the British force, and one of his officers, were wounded, and the force was compelled to retire to Walade.

VIOLENT STORM AT MARSEILLES.

A violent mistral is raging at Marseilles and rendering the landing of cargo in the harbour extremely difficult.

The R.M.S. "Mongolia," homeward bound from Australia was obliged to shelter at Estaque. Many of her passengers, including Sir Joseph Ward, the Prime Minister of New Zealand, had to be conveyed ashore in tugs.

NEW YORK INSURANCE SCANDALS.

G. W. Perkins, ex-vice-president of the New York Life Insurance Company, has returned to that company 5,400 dollars (about £1,080) contributed by him on behalf of the company to the Republican Committee during the Presidential campaign of 1904.

FRENCH CAPITAL IN DARKNESS.

Paris is in darkness, owing to a strike among employees of ten electrical power works. The theatres have been closed, and several news papers have temporarily ceased publication.

"MENDING" THE LORDS.

Mr. Winston Churchill, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies, in an article contributed by him to the 'Nation' on the subject of "mending the Upper Chamber of Parliament" suggest that Privy Counsellors, and peers should be eligible to sit in the House of Lords, the Crown, by ministerial advice summoning from 150 to 250 of their number to sit during the life of each Parliament. These members would, under his scheme, only, be eligible to legislate.

All those who have been in Ministerial office should, Mr. Churchill contends, be summoned to sit in the House of Lords by virtue of their having held a portfolio.

SITUATION IN ROUMANIA.

Reserves Called Out.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 23.

The Government of Roumania has called out thirty thousand reserves to deal with the peasants.

THE WHITELEY MURDER.

Rayner Sentenced to Death.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

A verdict of wilful murder has been brought against Rayner, the murderer of Mr. Whiteley.

A sentence of death was passed.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

Rejected by the Commons.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

The House of Commons has rejected the Metric System Bill introduced by Herr Strauss.

THE WOODBURN STATUE.

Unveiled by the Viceroy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 22.

The equestrian statue of the late Sir John Woodburn, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, was unveiled to-day by the Viceroy. The statue stands in Dalhousie Square facing Writer's Buildings, and represents Sir John in uniform holding a spiked helmet in his right hand lowered in the act of salutation. The inscription on the pedestal is—

"Sir John Woodburn, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal from 1898 to 1902, died in Calcutta on the 21st of November 1902."

The Viceroy, on arrival, was received by the Chairman of the Executive Committee, a Guard of Honour of the 5th Fusiliers presenting arms and the Band playing the National Anthem. The members of the Executive Committee were presented to the Viceroy by the Chairman Mr. A. A. Apcar, C. S. I., who then delivered the following speech.

"Your Excellency, Your Honour, Maharajas, Ladies and Gentlemen,—In the absence of Sir Patrick Playfair, who we all much regret cannot be with us on the present occasion, it becomes my privilege as Acting Chairman of the Executive Committee to invite Your Excellency to unveil the statue of our late deeply lamented friend Sir John Woodburn, K. C. S. I., the Lieutenant-Governor of the Undivided Province of Bengal from 1898 to 1902. The Fund which has enabled this statue to be erected was inaugurated on the 12th of December 1902 at one of the largest meetings of all classes of the community ever held in Calcutta. The meeting was presided over by your illustrious predecessor Lord Curzon, and eloquent expression was given by many speakers to the affection and esteem with which Sir John Woodburn was regarded by Europeans and Indians alike. This was more remarkable, as when Sir John Woodburn assumed the reins of the Government of Bengal he was practically a stranger to the province, having spent the greater part of his official life in what are now the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and the fact that a statue has only recently been erected to his memory in Lucknow bears witness to the regard in which he was held in that part of the Empire. A stranger as he was, however, he soon won the hearts of the people of Bengal, the secret success throughout his career being, as was eloquently expressed by Lord Curzon at a meeting to which I have referred, that all races and classes under his rule were objects of his solicitude and equally near his heart. The Executive Committee appointed at the Memorial Meeting lost no time in opening a subscription list which speedily amounted to Rs 73,648-8-3 and included some munificent contributions from Indian Chiefs and Noblemen, with a large number of subscriptions from officials, the mercantile community, and the general public, both European and Indian. This sum has been augmented by Rs. 3,442-0-6, the amount of interest on investments, making a total of Rs. 77,090-8-9.

"A Sub-Committee was formed in England on their recommendation and a commission for the statue was placed with that eminent sculptor Mr. George Frampton, R. A., the result of whose work I shall presently ask Your Excellency to disclose to view. The statue has been highly approved by Lady Woodburn and many of Sir John Woodburn's friends in England, and I trust it will give equal satisfaction to subscribers and to his numerous friends in this country. The cost of the statue and its pedestal amounts to £4,000. Before I close this brief statement I would like to express the grateful acknowledgments of the Executive Committee to the gentlemen who represented them in England and to the Port Commissioners for kindly providing storage accommodation, free of charge, pending settlement of the site, and to Mr. Banks Gwyther, of the Public Works Department of the Government of Bengal, whose valuable and active assistance in connection with the erection of the statue, cheerfully and ungrudgingly given on this as on several similar occasions, calls for special acknowledgment. I have now the honour to invite Your Excellency to unveil the statue of the late Sir John Woodburn."

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

"Your Honour, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I feel that the ceremony in which I have been invited to take part must be full of sad recollections for the many friends of Sir John Woodburn, who are to-day gathered together around his statue, and I am grateful for the opportunity of sharing with them in doing honour to the memory of one who throughout an arduous public life had, by his sympathetic personality and sacrifice to duty, so universally gained the affection and admiration of all with whom he came in contact. I never knew Sir John Woodburn, but I came to India to find the love for him very fresh in the hearts of the people of Calcutta. And yet till his later days he had not belonged to Bengal. Much of his earlier service had been given to what are now the United Provinces, and especially to the Province of Oudh, where he possessed a host of friends and where his name is still a household word. He came here as Lieutenant-Governor in 1898. If he ever felt a secret regard that it has not fallen to his lot to rule over the province of his first love, he never betrayed it by word or outward sign, and within a year of of assuming charge of his great office, he had won the confidence of all his officers, the esteem of the public, and the affection of all who enjoyed his personal friendship. Long before he died he had earned the reputation of being the best-beloved Lieutenant-Governor Bengal ever had. Sympathy, loyalty, courage and courtliness were the key-notes of his character and worked their unfailing magic on all who came within their spell. He possessed the great gift of drawing forth all that was best in those with whom he came in contact; of seeing with their eyes, and leading them to see with his. Of inspiring them with some portion of his own spirit of hopefulness of duty, and of zeal. His love of India was deep-rooted and sincere. Speaking once in the Bengal Council, he said that for four generations, his house had eaten the salt of India, and it was an abiding sorrow to him that he was the last of his name, and that he had no son to give to India in return for all that India had given to him. Nowhere was his insight into the feelings and prejudices of the people of India more wisely displayed than in his treatment of the plague. Within a few days of Sir John Woodburn's assuming charge as Lieutenant-Governor the first cases of plague occurred in Calcutta, and for a short time something resembling a panic prevailed at that time. The policy favoured by the Sanitary authorities in Europe involved very stringent measures of segregation of the sick, the evacuation, and even destruction, of infected buildings and the isolation of travellers from suspected areas. Sir John Woodburn was the first among the Provincial Governors to realise how profoundly repugnant this policy was to Indian sentiment, and how we were defeating our own ends by attempting to force on the people measures which had no hope of success, unless assisted by their willing co-operation. It was in a large degree owing to his representations and example that wiser counsels ultimately prevailed, with the result that where plague still unhappily endures, our task is confined to combating the encroachments of the disease, and we have not to face the added labour of overcoming the hostility and opposition of the sufferers themselves.

"He also took special interest in all that pertained to the administration of Calcutta itself. Probably no Lieutenant-Governor, before him, had ever done so much in the way of constantly watching all important schemes which were in progress. He used to ride round the City, a great deal both for this purpose and also to encourage and popularise the measures for plague prevention. It was this that led to the adoption of an equestrian statue as it was thus that the people knew him best.

"Among the lessons which Sir John Woodburn learned from his long association with the *Talukdars* of Oudh was the importance of securing the good-will and attachment of the landed aristocracy of India—the natural leaders of the people. He realised the greatness of their influence for good or for evil, and the unwisdom as well as injustice of giving them any reason to believe that their interests were less regarded by the Government than those of their tenantry. He spared no pains to eradicate this feeling and to show that it was unfounded and it was largely due to his advocacy that the Settled Estates Act eventually became law. By this measure he sought to secure the great hereditary families of Bengal in the permanent possession of their estates, confident in the assurance that with every house thus established there would be added fresh strength to the just and wise administration of the Empire.

"In the lighter duties attaching to his office; in social intercourse with every class, Indian or European, Sir John Woodburn was at his best. There have been few Lieutenant-Governors who have enjoyed a wider circle of friends amongst the non-official community. His hospitality was lavish and dignified; his private generosity was catholic and far-reaching, but wholly without ostentation; in every relation of life he worthily upheld the finest traditions of his Service, and when he died—a few bare months before he might have hoped to pass into an honoured retirement—the concourse that gathered round his grave and the thousands who crowded to the Memorial Meeting at the Town Hall were a living testimony to the regard and affection which he inspired throughout the Province and which for nearly five years had been subject to his rule.

"Your Honour, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am indeed proud to unveil the statue of such a man."

His Highness the Maharaja of Durbhanga was to have proposed a vote of thanks to the Viceroy as follows, but rain prevented his attendance:—

"I have much pleasure in proposing a vote of thanks to the Viceroy for coming here this afternoon to perform this ceremony. There is a peculiar fitness in the unveiling of the statue of Sir John Woodburn by His Excellency. It is not necessary for me to dwell upon the many qualities of the administrator whose loss we are mourning and whose memory we are met here to honour. Justice has already been done to them by the speaker who has preceded me; but I may be permitted to say that the qualities which endeared Sir John Woodburn to the people, alike of the United Provinces and of our own, are conspicuous in the present Ruler of India. During the short period that His Excellency has been with us he has won the esteem and affection of the people by his wise and sober statesmanship, by his sympathy with the people whom he has been called upon to govern, and by his deep interest in the industrial development of the resources of the Empire. Added to his statesmanship are personal qualities which always appeal to the mind of a nation. His Excellency not only sympathises with the aspirations of the people but is as accessible to all as it is possible for a Viceroy to be. His calm dignity, and the evenness of his unfailing courtesy have received universal appreciation and made him one of the most popular of Rulers. It is most fitting, therefore, that the memorial of Sir John Woodburn should have been introduced to the public by Lord Minto, and I am confident you will join me in this vote of thanks to His Excellency for the trouble he has taken in the midst of his multifarious duties to come here in order to unveil the statue of our departed Governor."

A salute of 15 guns were then fired from Fort William and the Guard of Honour presented arms.

At the conclusion of the ceremony His Excellency the Viceroy was re-conducted to his carriage by the Chairman.

The whole ceremony was ruined by continuous rain.

U. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Presentation of the Financial Statement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 23.

At the Meeting of the United Provinces Legislative Council to-day, Sir John Hewett, presiding, the Hon'ble Mr. Hose introduced, the Financial Statement for 1907-08 which will be discussed on the 13th of March.

In opening the proceedings the Lieutenant-Governor referred to the loss sustained by the Council by the death of two former members, the Maharaja of Ajudhia and Mr. Hooper. His Honour said he had no apprehension that the deliberations in Council would not always be conducted with good will and mutual respect while he knew that one and all would be actuated by but one desire, that of contributing to the prosperity of these provinces and bettering the condition of its inhabitants.

After a number of questions were asked and answered the Hon'ble Mr. Hose presented the Select Committee's Report in the Municipalities Amendment Bill, moving that the Bill be passed.

In presenting the Financial Statement he said that the current year had been fortunate, as the provinces, he hoped, would get an income better by forty-nine lakhs and be able to spend seven lakhs over Budget improvements. The revenue due from Canal revenue which had gone up account of the great extension of area and assignments from the Indian Government, the estimates of 1907 08 showed a deficit of four lakhs, but it was to be hoped to secure a liberal revision of the financial settlement during the year.

ALLEGED CULPABLE HOMICIDE.

Rothwell Committed to the Sessions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 23.

The Cantonment Magistrate of Umballa has committed Private Rothwell of the South Wales Borderers to the High Court on a charge of culpable homicide in the case of Guard Deenstone of the East Indian Railway who was found dead outside Messrs. Cammead's shop at Umballa on the 1st of February.

The accused confessed he had a fight with the deceased.

The witnesses for the prosecution stated that the deceased attended a birthday party given by the accused at the house of Sibley, late Librarian of the Sirhind Club. The deceased was drunk and insulted ladies of the party when the accused took upon himself the task of keeping the deceased quiet and sending him outside. Afterwards the deceased was ordered to go home and when apparently leaving to do so he met the accused, when it is alleged that a fight occurred. The manner in which the accused and Corporal Throw of the Royal Irish, who was at the party and saw the fight and parted with the deceased after he was knocked down, left the Court no alternative but committal.

A SCOTCH VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Inaugural Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 23.

The inaugural meeting of those interested in starting in Calcutta a corps of Scotch Volunteers was held last evening in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. There was a very good attendance.

Major Dempster, R.E., who will command the corps, if formed, took the chair, and related what was proposed to be done, but said that nothing could be done till they had secured at least 350 men.

A Working Committee was then selected.

STATE AND PRIVATE MULTIPLE MESSAGES.

Certain Restrictions in Re-Transmission.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 22.

The free re-transmission of private multiple telegrams, originally addressed to one office, is restricted as follows:—

They will be re-addressed free if all the addressees have gone to the same place. Copies which cannot be delivered at the first destination will be posted to the revised address, if within the Indian Postal Limits and a report to that effect will be sent to the station of origin which will inform the sender.

State multiple telegrams will be re-addressed free without any restriction.

LEATHAM DEFAMATION CASE.

Judgment Reserved.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 23.

The Leatham Defamation Case was concluded yesterday, the Court reserving Judgment.

(For other Telegrams see page 6.)

THE STORY OF A HINDU WIDOW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I would ask you to allow me to state briefly some of the facts in connection with the application made in Chambers to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar regarding the guardianship of the minor Amba Jeva, a girl-widow of the Blacksmith caste and which matter, as reported in your issue of the 18th instant, was decided by the learned Judge on the 16th idem.

It was stated by the Advocate of my opponent that I was a Member of a Missionary Society; this honour I must humbly disclaim. I was only an ordinary servant of Government in the Educational Service and at the time of the severe famine of 1899-1900 took Amba Jiva and others under my care, because I felt impelled to do something to save the lives of such waifs and strays as were brought to me. When once the children who were thus brought under my care grew strong I placed them in the Government schools of the city of Ahmedabad and made special arrangements for them in my own home when school was over, and in my leisure taught them some Bible stories and, when they were eventually able to do so, read the Bible with them. I did this because I knew of no other book in the world which contains such magnificent moral teaching as that marvellous collection of classical literature known and revered by us as the Holy Scriptures. Although at the time at the head of a large Government Institution in that city and thus in the midst of the strongholds of Hindu orthodoxy, the fact that I thought the Bible in my leisure to famine waifs, though well known, aroused no opposition, for even many Hindus and Mahomedans are beginning from their home experience of the rising generation to realise that an education without any religious basis has no adequate ground-work for a moral training.

While I was at home in 1905-6 Amba Jiva voluntarily and without any previous reference to me, applied for baptism to the Missionary at Ahmedabad of the Irish Presbyterian Mission, and after due examination was baptized. So soon as it was publicly known that the girl had joined the Christian Church, an agriculturist who could neither read nor write, alleged he was her uncle, and who, though he had not for six or seven years done anything to make himself known to her, now came forward to claim this girl-widow as his niece. On my return to India at the end of last year I had the girl brought to Bombay to live with me, and acting on the advice of friends, soon thereafter applied to the High Court for the guardianship of the girl. As Amba was now at least sixteen years of age, I anticipated that the Judge would leave it to her to determine who should be her guardian, and when I mentioned this to her as the likely outcome of the proceedings, she had assured me repeatedly she would prefer to be under my care. Even while buoyed up with this assurance I expected, when at the close of the proceedings in Chambers on the 16th instant this choice was offered Amba, that the employes of the Court would, either on their own initiative or under instructions from the learned Judge, give the girl some time to think of the momentous choice she was about to make publicly. Unfortunately, however, the words of the Judge had hardly been translated to the girl when her uncle who was standing close behind the witness-box ordered her in an imperious tone to come with him. He was told by a Parsi gentleman standing by to keep silence, but this injunction was hardly uttered when he again pushed himself forward, and in a species of stage whisper ordered her to come with him. Thus, preceded by a Hindu, and followed by another, and guarded on the one side by the balustrade of the stairs and on the other by the uncle, the girl was guided downstairs. Indeed, so numerous were the Hindus about the child that no one on my side was thus able to hold any communication with her. It was only when she had reached the compound of the High Court that a gentleman friend hurried up and addressed a few words to her from me, as I was myself unable to reach her because of the crowd. But even then she was not allowed any time for deliberation. For so soon as the invitation was uttered the strident voice of the uncle was raised in imperious command to her to come with him. And thus commanded, the girl meekly obeyed.

I would mention a few other salient points. During the argument of the matter the side opposed, to my interests promised from the Arya Samaj and from several native gentlemen that this young Hindu widow would be cared for, protected, educated and eventually married to a man of some standing, yet within a few days of making these promises the girl is still in Bombay, and was seen in the daytime to be in the company of some Hindus of a caste altogether different from her own, while they and she were evidently on their way home from worship in a Hindu Temple.

Recently a Society was established in Bombay for the protection of children. Would this not, under your recommendation, be a suitable case for their attention?

You will excuse this somewhat prolix account. I send it to you in the hope that the Honourable Justices of the High Court may see it, and prevent, in any future case they may decide on the lines of this one, the miscarriage of that legal kindness which dictated the procedure in the case under reference.—Yours, &c.,

R. McAFEE,
Late Lady Superintendent, Government F. Training College, Ahmedabad.

THE RICH MAN'S PRECEPT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me through your columns to ask if any of the gentlemen, who at the service held in the "Seaman's Rest" last night preached such beautiful Christianity, will illustrate that great maxim of "Love your neighbour as yourself", by interesting themselves sufficiently to obtain the writer employment—if only sufficient to keep him out of the Workhouse, or, its alternative, Jail. I, in common with all others, fully appreciate the kindness of those ladies and gentlemen who give their time and talents weekly, to render the services beautiful and attractive, by the means of good music, singing, etc., but I could not help thinking last night that the gentleman who took the trouble to leave his seat and, placing his hand on my shoulder, inquired "Had I found the Lord", would have shewn more Christianity if he had asked "Had I had anything to eat lately." It is as easy for a well-fed man to "preach" Christianity as for a rich man to inculcate honesty. But, surely, it is the height of absurdity to ask a starving man to conform his mind to the beautiful tenets of the Gospel. It would, to my mind, be an excellent lesson if some of the Christian theorists took upon themselves a couple of days "absolute" fasting, and, during that couple of days, exercised their limbs by tramping Bombay from one office to the other looking for work. The rebuffs they receive from the "gentlemen" in the outer office, and the lack of two annas to square the office peon to take in your name to the Christian gentlemen in the private office, will soon disillusion their minds as to the alleged facility, with which a man can obtain the physical food necessary to enable him to grasp the meaning and the truth of those spiritual truths so oft repeated last night.—Yours, etc.,

HUNGRY.

March 22.

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 23.

The total number of persons in receipt of some form of relief during the week ending March 16th has decreased by 14,287 to 33,051, of which 11,416 were on gratuitous relief and 19,309 on relief works. In Darbhanga the recent stormy weather has done some harm to the crops.

The Bengal report says that the recent rain which was accompanied with hail in places has done some damage to those spring crops that were ready to be harvested. Light rain fell throughout the province, accompanied by hail in places, which caused some damage to the standing crops. The damage done is most serious in the Bareilly district. Generally clear weather is needed.

The North-West Frontier Provinces also reports warm weather.

The Central Provinces reports: "Standing Crops slightly damaged by hail at Balaghat and by rain at Raipur districts."

Bombay reports slight damage by rain in Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar. With these exceptions the condition and prospects of the standing crops are good.

INDIA IN 1857.

A RETROSPECT.

On the 19th May, 1857, the London *Times*, reviewing the conditions of that time in India, wrote *inter alia* as follows:—"Now that the whole of India has been thoroughly subdued, and that from Afghanistan to the borders of Siam there is no power which even aspires to oppose us, we may be humane while we are politic, and be content to punish disobedience by loss of pay and pension, without a resort to artillery or a charge of the bayonet. It is reassuring, moreover, that the Mussulman, the Sikh, the Gurkha, has no share in the prejudices of the Hindoo. The Government may always count on the votaries of Islam for support in any tumult arising from the teaching of an idolatrous creed. Still we could wish to see a larger number of European troops at hand on such an occasion. Our Indian Empire is not what it was, and yet the number of white regiments remains pretty nearly stationary. Within the last fifteen years we have annexed Scinde, and the Punjab, and Pegu, not to speak of Oude and half a dozen protected or tributary districts. The cares and duties of the army are therefore largely increased. Although the European force is costly and sickly—although every man sent out is said to cost 100*l.*, and many are only sent out to be laid, before long, in the barrack cemetery—yet we must not shrink from the duties which our situation necessitates. We have conquered India by British hands, and by them it must be retained. Nothing will render the improvement of the country so difficult, nothing will so unsettle the minds of a people easy to be impressed and likely to find evil advisers to impress them, as the suspicion that there is any weakness in us. The belief that on any point, whether ten miles or one thousand miles away, the authority of England can be overthrown for a day by Asiatics of any race or creed, will go far to nullify all our character of superiority, and all "the authority of civilization."

It is a significant circumstance that simultaneously with the publication 8,000 miles away from the situation that was being reviewed, the country that was regarded as having been "thoroughly subdued" was the vantage ground of a most acute rebellion, in which murder, rapine, depredations of the most intense form that the history of the world has recorded were rampant, and that the "votaries of Islam" had combined with the followers of an "idolatrous creed" to wreck the British Indian Empire. It was at the close of March 1857 that Sir Henry Lawrence entered upon the duties of Chief Commissioner of Oude and took up his residence at Lucknow, his selection for that important position being the result of the reputation he had gained for conciliating the various classes of the Indian community. During April he sought to inspire his subordinates with the same spirit of conciliation which he so thoroughly regarded as the essential to the success of the British Administration in India; but events had already begun to take place which pointed to the impending crisis in the peace of India: the seed of rebellion had been freely sprinkled over the whole continent, on soil that had apparently for some time been under preparation to receive it: well watered and tended, it grew into a strong plant, well thorned, and it is over fields such as these that the British had to struggle to suppress the effect of what was clearly a mistaken application of the higher teachings of Christianity to a people whose life and work were unsympathetic with the objective of the British policy of that period and unable to assimilate its purposes with their hopes and aspirations. On the 18th April Sir Henry Lawrence conveyed to Lord Canning the news of the mutinous spirit which had begun to manifest itself by overt acts in the Native Army, which attained their most pacific form when a clod was thrown at him whilst driving; and at the same time it had been reported to him that the men of the 48th Regiment never saluted an officer who was not of their own corps. While Lord Canning seemed to be impressed with so serious a state of things and, in effect, authorised Sir Henry Lawrence to do whatever he considered necessary, he stated that "it was very desirable that our mistrust of a particular regiment should not be made notorious and that the removal of any corps from Oude to a place where troops are not wanted would be understood at once; but that if there were regiments which were really untrustworthy, there must be no delicacy in the matter, adding that he hoped there were not two of that sort to be sent away. On this expression of Lord Canning's views rest his doubts as to the rebellion that was seething and ready to burst forth at the first opportunity.

The flame of insurrection had been leaping from post to post throughout the vast extent of country still nominally under British rule, until it had become a point of honour to rebel with men who had no previous thought of disloyalty; who urged, in reply to kind words and remonstrances, that they were bound to do what all the rest of the sepoys were doing. Away up to the hills of Nepaul, along the wide plains of the North-West, on through the Punjab, and over the wastes of Central India, the flag of revolt was flying, the mutineers gaining strength and boldness with every hour. More than 60,000 men who had been trained to fight by the side of the English soldiers, were eagerly availing themselves of every chance to murder the wives and little ones of their defenceless officers and comrades in arms. They had plundered more than a million sterling from the public treasuries; captured hundreds of guns; they were in possession of numerous places of strength; they had won entrenchments vainly defended for weeks by one of the most gallant veterans in the service, and after admitting the garrison to terms had murdered man, woman, and child. A wall as of fire, impassable, cut off communication between Upper and Lower Bengal; trade was at a standstill; and the hopes of the best and bravest soldiers dared not soar beyond the possibility of holding the ground covered by their encampment. In that condition of affairs the following statement of the means of defence in the shape of European Regiments provided for India, and our new possessions to the eastward of the Bay of Bengal, will show how little danger had been apprehended from internal foes or outward aggression during the three years prece

October 1856, and before he reached home, he composed a State paper in which the whole of his policy during the eight years of his administration was reviewed and justified. That document was launched upon the British public who at that time were disposed to adopt his own estimate of the results of his administration. But history records that it was the nature of Lord Dalhousie to formulate a policy, which, personal to himself, begat pride which bore down all else and became interesting to him more from egotism than right feeling—rather than as a Governor-General interested in the prosperity of his new acquisitions. Indeed, so blind was he to everything above the aggrandisement of his own personality that he either lost sight of or discounted the logical sequence that increase of territory necessitated an increase of physical strength. And this was not altogether free of premeditation in that he pandered skilfully to the weakness of the party in power at home by combining in his despatches to them, the merchants' love of gain with the soldier's desire of distinction, whereby the rule of force received its domination.

It was an evil hour for the country that placed Lord Canning at the head of the Government. He had been more than twenty years in the House of Peers without exhibiting any sign of capacity for Empire. An honest, courageous English gentleman, he lacked that understanding and power of reliance which would have caused him to be regarded as one of those who contributed to found the Indian Empire, rather than as the entity who placed it on the brink of destruction—the result of his regarding the opinion of one man as good as that of another, taking counsel from all and receiving help from none—a prey to the last man that encountered him on his way to the Council Chamber. A remarkable instance of his instability of character was evidenced by the ready way in which he was influenced by Mr. Halliday, the then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to select the *Friend of India* as the first example of the Gagging Act, then only a few days old. Mr. Halliday had a strong dislike to the Press—an antipathy which has been described as being as reasonable as that of a child who hates the fire because it has had the misfortune to burn its fingers; and as one of the chief promoters of the Act which gagged the Indian Press, it is not surprising that he did not fail to use the power which that legislation had invested him with against the *Friend of India* for having published in its columns of the 25th June, 1857, an article on the "Centenary of Plassey," because that article severely criticised and warned the Government of impending danger, the *reductio ad absurdum* being that an European journal—owned, controlled, edited, and published by Europeans—was accused of publishing an article, "the last two paragraphs of which, in the judgment of his Lordship in Council, were fraught with mischief and calculated at the time to spread disaffection towards the British Government, both among its native subjects and among dependent and allied States." The following relation of cause and effect is not without interest: the Gagging Act (No. XV of 1857) was passed and received the assent of the Governor-General on the 13th June 1857; it was supplemented by a Notification, dated the 18th June 1857, affecting applications for licences to keep or use any printing press or types or other materials or articles for printing within the town of Calcutta; on the 29th June 1857, the *Friend of India* came under its purview and the publisher was warned that the repetition of remarks of such dangerous nature would be followed by the withdrawal of his license, with the remark that "the Governor-General in Council had no intention of interfering with the fair discussion of public measures, but that he could not then permit the circulation in India of writings so framed as to excite popular disaffection." The Madras *Athenæum* was warned and the Bangalore *Herald* suppressed for reprinting the "Centenary of Plassey," the latter journal being subsequently allowed to re-appear on the condition that the Editor was dismissed.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE REVISION.

Appointment of a Sub-Judge on Committee.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 24.

The *Pioneer* says, with regard to the personnel of the Committee on the Code of Criminal Procedure, that several correspondents have pointed out that it might be greatly strengthened by the appointment of at least one member who has constant and up-to-date experience of the actual working of the Mofussil Courts of First Instance. The bulk of the users of the Code are people in the Mofussil and there are many questions of procedure that agitate Courts of First Instance, but are never heard of in the High Courts. Judges and people practising in well-equipped High Courts have very little idea of the special needs and difficulties of the Bench and Bar in the Mufassil Courts where the staff is absurdly inadequate and antiquated. There are undoubtedly very strong reasons for appointing on the Committee at least one man with recent experience of Courts of First Instance. It is not too much to say that a really good Subordinate Judge knows the good and bad points of the procedure more thoroughly than all the High Court Judges put together. Such a Subordinate Judge could certainly be found, unless there are held to be inseparable difficulties in the way of putting a Subordinate Judge to confer with Chief Justices.

KABUL COALFIELDS.

Their Advantages if Developed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 24.

The coalfields which the Amir is anxious to have examined by Professor Hayden of the Geological Department, lie in Ghorband to the North of Kabul and North-West of the Paghman range. They are some forty miles from the Capital and if they are found to be of good quality and of sufficient extent means of transport to Capital will have to be provided. A tramway or better still, a light railway would suffice; for the country though mountainous, does not present any serious engineering difficulties. There is already a military road running through Ghorband, and fairly good gradients should be obtained. If coal is worked it will result in the development of the industries at Kabul, and will facilitate operations in the Military factories which have been seriously handicapped by want of fuel. It is therefore, to be hoped that Professor Hagden's examination of the fields will be of a most satisfactory kind.

AUNDH CHIEF'S TRIAL.

Memorial for Re-formation of Commission.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 23.

A large and influential meeting of the Poona public was held this evening under the auspices of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha to express public opinion and adopt a Memorial with reference to the Commission appointed for the trial of the chief of Aundh—Sardar Khanderao Mahandale, B. A., presided. Mr. Ralkar, Editor of the *Maharatta* read out and explained the drift of the Memorial in which it was prayed that the Chief, who is a Treaty Chief, should have the choice and equality, if not majority, of his peers on the Commission. Also that the complainant Karbhari, being a mere Aundh State servant and not British, the Government should repress initiative and ought not interfere. At the least, the *Karbhari* ought to be removed from office pending trial.

The Memorial further prayed that the trial be held, not at Satara where the British Political Agent holds magisterial powers, and that Aundh Chief who is now suspended should have full freedom of movement and access to his own treasury.

Dr. Patwardhan, Sardar Natu and Barrister Gadgil supported the Memorial which was adopted and the President was authorized to send it to Government

PRIMARY SCHOOL FEES.

Inviting Opinion as to Abolition.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 23.

The Government of India have addressed a Circular Letter to all Local Governments and Administrations regarding the question of the Abolition of Fees in all Primary Schools.

The following are the salient points in the Circular Letter regarding the question of abolition of fees in Primary Schools which was referred to in the Hon'ble Mr. Baker's introduction to the Budget:—"The Government of India have had under consideration the question of the abolition of fees in all Primary Schools which are either under public management or in receipt of grants from public funds, and they desire to be furnished with the views of Local Governments upon the subject. I am, therefore, directed to invite a full expression of opinion upon the policy of such a measure, the means of carrying it out, and its cost. I am at the same time to explain the way in which the Governor-General in Council, as at present advised, views the matter. The abolition of fees in Primary Schools may be regarded both as a form of relief to certain classes of the Community akin to the reduction of taxation and as an educational measure intended to remove an obstacle to the spread of primary education. Viewed as a form of relief, it will, at the outset, principally affect the lower middle classes and the better-to-do cultivators; but it will, as time goes on, extend more and more to the poorer classes. It will also at first affect, principally, those provinces where education on a fee-paying basis is most widely diffused. But as the standard of school attendance becomes more uniform throughout India its benefits will be more generally felt.

The policy of charging fees in Primary Schools rested on the practice in England, but this argument must now be abandoned in face of the fact that whatever weight may once have attached to the considerations mentioned, fees have since been abolished in Primary Schools, both in England and in an overwhelming majority of civilised countries.

The schools in which the abolition of fees is contemplated are Primary and Middle Vernacular Schools for boys and girls, whether managed by Government, by Municipal and Local bodies or by private persons with the aid of grants from public funds. This definition of the scope of the measure demands some explanation:—

(a) It is not intended to include the primary departments of Secondary Schools;

(b) It is not intended to propose the abolition of fees in Primary Schools for Europeans. It appears to the Government of India that the need for such a measure, whether for the relief of parents or for the spread of Education is not established;

(c) It is proposed to abolish fees in Middle Vernacular Schools, although these are at present included in the statistical returns under the heading of "Secondary Schools." The Government of India have examined the history of this classification (which does not exist in Bombay), and have come to the conclusion that it cannot be reconciled with the purpose for which these schools were founded and which they still fulfil. They are confirmed in this opinion by observing that the Government of Madras, as the result of independent consideration, have also decided in future to class these schools as Elementary.

To sum up the measure, which the Government of India have under consideration, is the abolition of fees in those public Vernacular schools which have seven standards (or less) above the infant class and which are under the management of Government, Municipal or Local bodies or are in receipt of grant-in-aid. It will be applicable to all pupils in these schools without distinction. It will not extend to the primary departments of Secondary Schools nor to European schools. Effect will be given to the proposal by instructing Municipal and Local bodies, on receipt of suitable compensation, to discontinue the charge fees in schools under their management and by laying it down as a condition of the grant of aid to a Primary School of the kind, defined above, that no fees shall be charged a corresponding increase being at the same time made in the amount of grant-in-aid. If fees are abolished it will be necessary for Government to be assured that the benefit really reaches the people for whom it is intended and that efficient measures will be taken to prevent teachers from exacting fees as before.

The Resolution closes—

"In proposing the abolition of fees the Governor-General would desire also, if possible, to suggest that books and other school requisities should be supplied for the use of the children without charge. His Excellency desires to be informed whether this would be in accordance with the views of the Local Government and what would be its probable cost. The Governor-General has considered the possibility of abolishing fees gradually instead of *per saltum*. If this were done the first step would presumably be taken with the Lower Primary Schools. It appears, however, from the following consideration to be desirable—if it is financially possible—to proceed *per saltum*.

"(1) The administrative measures required, and the financial calculations involved in dealing with part of a school instead of the whole as more troublesome.

"(2) Greater confidence can be felt that fees with really be discontinued, if they are inadmissible in all the standards of a school.

"(3) If fees in Lower Primary classes are abolished and those in Upper Primary classes remain as at present, children will be discouraged from proceeding beyond the Lower Primary stage. If *pro rata* reductions are made in the Upper Primary classes, it would involve arrangements too complicated for simple village schools.

"If the replies of Local Governments are favourable, and the probable cost is found to approximate to that which is here estimated, the Government of India before directing any steps to be taken would endeavour, with the sanction of the Secretary of State to make, when circumstances permit an assignment of funds for the immediate cost of the scheme.

"The future increase of the charge would probably be gradual and would, it is hoped, be within the power of the Local Governments to meet from the growth of its assigned revenues. If, in any case, this should be found to be impossible, the Government of India will be prepared to consider the matter on its own merits.

"I am to request that you will now be good enough to favour the Government of India with your views upon the whole question, including any important points arising from it, which the present letter may have omitted to treat.

"The Governor-General will be much obliged by an early reply."

BRIDGING THE KABUL RIVER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 23.

When the Amir was in Calcutta he placed an order with Messrs. Burn and Company, of Howrah, for materials for a suspension bridge of 306 feet span. This is to be erected across the Cabul River at Daruntah, some seven miles from Jellalabad. The roadway will be ten feet wide and suspended from eight steel cables, the towers carrying these being built up of steel angles, etc., in lattice pattern. The river narrows at the Daruntah Gorge and thus a good side for a bridge can be obtained. At present the only means of crossing is by means of rafts supported by inflated goat skins, and camels, horses, sheep and cattle have to be driven across the ford somewhat lower down. When the river is in flood crossings are dangerous and many animals are lost. The contemplated bridge will give a safe passage across at all times of the year and will facilitate local trade, besides being a great convenience for travellers and people resident in the Laghman, Kunar and Jellalabad Districts.

PRIVATE KELLY RUN AMOK.

Trial by the Cantonment Magistrate.

PLEA OF ALLEGED INSANITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 23.

The case of Private Kelly, of the East Lancashires, is exciting considerable interest in Poona, owing to a feeling amongst the natives that he is not insane but that an attempt has been made to prove him so. On the night of the Katalkirat the accused, who was on special duty, deserted from the barracks, ran to the Sholapur bazar and other places, carrying a rifle, and fired five shots, wounding three persons. The accused was captured by two Mahomedan soldiers who held him till some Europeans came and put him in a tonga and took him to the barracks. The wounded were conveyed to hospital where they are still detained. Of the two wounded, one was a small boy who was carried into the Court by the Chief Constable and gave his evidence. The other is a syce who is too ill to appear. The accused was placed before Major Field, the Cantonment Magistrate, a few days ago, when the Civil Surgeon's certificate showed that the accused has been under observation, but was not insane. The Magistrate ordered the case to be proceeded with. Mr. Schinde, the Police Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, instructed by Mr. Moore, the Inspector of Police of Poona and Kirkee. Mr. Pherosha Maneckji, Pleader, appeared for the accused, while Lieut. Arnott, of the East Lancashires watched the case on behalf of the Regimental authorities.

The following evidence was led:—Sergeant Thomas Matthews, of the Contonment Police, gave evidence to hearing shots being fired and of chasing the accused through several streets, the latter being captured before he arrived by Native soldiers who handed him over to the European soldiers.

Shivram Oblise, a *meshi*, deposed he was working in a shop in the Sholapur Road when a shot was fired into the shop, the bullet lodging in a wall a few inches above his head. He saw a soldier with a rifle running away.

Bapoo Tilodehar, sitting in his shop opposite the *meshis* saw the accused sit down and fire and afterwards run away. The witness closed his shop and remained outside and heard other shots.

Naikram Bandu, a Marwari, identified the accused as he saw him fire on the road. Many people were present. The shot went on the tiles. The accused did not seem to fire at anybody in particular.

Shaik Ebraim working at the Charitable Dispensary saw the accused about 9 o'clock on Katalkirat with a rifle. He saw him kneel and shoot Cosman, the syce. The shot entered his foot. The road was full of people.

Bhikoo Istary, the small boy who was carried into the Court by the Chief Constable, said he was sitting on the doorstep of his house. He heard the noise of a rifle and felt a hit when he began to bleed and was taken to the hospital. The witness was shot through the left thigh.

Jafferbeg, the baker, was brought into the Court. He was returning from the Government Bakery about 9 o'clock when he saw a flash of a bayonet on the road. Turning to go to his house he was shot just below the knee. He tried to run away but was picked up and taken to the hospital where he is still.

Allayhar Karamudin, a muleteer of the 13th Mule Corps, saw the accused coming down the road and saw him fire the first shot kneeling. The next shot was near the Coach Factory which hit a man. When the accused knelt to fire, people ran away but when he got up people tried to capture and disarm him. Witness with another Mahomedan, Mahan Khan, seized the accused who tried to get into a tonga. Some European soldiers came up and took charge of the accused who had his rifle, bag and bayonet with him when caught.

The Magistrate adjourned the case to Monday.

BARRISTER SARBADHICARI'S SUSPENSION.

Appeal to the Punjab High Court Rejected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 23.

In connection with the application made to the Punjab Chief Court by Sarbadhicari, Barrister, for permission to practice within the jurisdiction of that Court while under suspension by the the Allahabad High Court, the Punjab Chief Court has refused the application. In their Judgment they stated:—"We have to consider the fitness of the Advocate to practice within the jurisdiction of this Court, and we are of opinion that the conduct, which in the opinion of Their Lordships of the Privy Council justified his suspension by the Allahabad High Court, leaves this Court no alternative but to suspending him from practice within its jurisdiction during the period of his supension from practice within the jurisdiction of that Court. Should the honourable and learned Judges of that Court form an opinion that a reduction of the period of suspension is justified, it is within their power to reduce that period. But for this Court to allow the Advocate to practise within its jurisdiction, when suspended from practice by the High Court of an adjoining Province, would, to a very great extent, deprive the sentence of suspension of its effect, and minimise the punishment inflicted on the Advocate for his misconduct.

"For these reasons we suspend the Advocate under Section 41 (3) of the Legal Practitioners' Act from practice within the jurisdiction of this Court during the period of his suspension from practice by the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces."

THE QUEEN'S STATUE.

Unveiling by Sir John Hewett.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, MARCH 23.

Sir John Hewett is expected to arrive here next Wednesday on a short visit. He will inspect the electric tramways in the morning, and in the afternoon unveil the Queen's Statue at Sarsapa Ghat. This statue, which has been specially erected from the surplus funds of the Victoria Memorial, was designed and constructed by the late Mr. Priestley, the local sculptor, and is entirely of local manufacture. It is made of aluminium.

CEYLON FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Surplus for Current Year.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, MARCH 26,

The Ceylon revenue for the year 1906 amounted to Rs. 3,50,30,660 showing an increase of Rs. 6,35,324.

Expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,26,44,215, the increase being Rs. 2,817,315.

The surplus on 1st January, 1907, amounted to Rs 51,54,626.

Land sales, owing to rubber planting brought in Rs. 26,16,485, showing an increase of Rs. 14,82,917.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Bill Deferred for Further Consideration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 23.

At yesterday's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, on the motion of Mr. Slacke, the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Chota-Nagpur Landlord and Tenant Procedure Act and the Chota-Nagpur Commutation Act, 1897, was deferred so as to enable the Government to consider certain further proposals which had been made and to consult those interested in the measure.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF PORTUGUESE INDIA.

Entertainment and Departure.

His Excellency Councellor Arnoldo de Novaes Guedes Rebello, Governor General of Portuguese India, accompanied by his suite left for Goa yesterday afternoon by the Poona Mail train from the Victoria Terminus. His Excellency arrived at the Station shortly before three o'clock in a carriage and four escorted by the Governor's Body Guard. Among those present at the station to see his Excellency off were Major F. Lee, Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, Captain the Hon'ble H. E. Thellusson A. D. C. to H. E. the Governor, Risaldar Bhagwan Singh A. D. C., Viscount Wrem, Consul General for Portugal, Dom Jose Sebastiao Pereira, Bishop of Damaun, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Revd. Fr. Cardoso Menezes and Mr. A. Juvenal de Souza, Chancellor of the Portuguese Consulate; Mr. P. Ryan Superintendent of the station, and Mr. Biddle, Superintendent, G. I. P. Ry. Police.

It is expected that his Excellency will return to Bombay about the 15th of April next, en route to Portugal.

On Saturday the Portuguese Governor-General was the guest of Lord Lamington at Government House.

Proposing his health his Excellency said:—"The gratification which I feel in having the honour of entertaining here this evening His Excellency Councillor Arnaldo de Novaes, the Governor General of Goa, induces me to ask you to drink to an additional loyal toast. I advisedly say loyal, for in history there is no fact which stands out in stronger relief than that of the friendship and alliance which have for centuries continued between Portugal and Great Britain and which have ever been faithfully preserved. As long as the end of the 13th century a commercial treaty was concluded between the two countries. The good relations which ensued culminated a hundred years later in the treaty of Windsor in which it was solemnly convenanted that the two countries were in every kind of transaction to be allies for ever. This bond of union remained virtually unbroken, until the Peninsular War. On that occasion everyone remembers the close co-operation between us and the Portuguese and how they showed such courage in the field and such fortitude in laying waste their own country so that the foe should find no subsistence. To come to modern times the extreme cordiality that marked the exchange of visits of our respective Monarchs must be fresh in the minds of all of us. But the consideration that most deeply affects us here to-night dates back to the maritime deeds of Henry the Navigator that led up to the voyages of Vasco de Gama and to the enterprise of Albuquerque on these shores. For then in the fulness of time did it ensue that Catherine of Braganza brought to our Charles II, this Island of Bombay as part of her dowry, and so by the vicissitudes of fortune we have gained what the valour of their race and heroes originally founded. Hence it is that I have the happiness of greeting here His Excellency Councillor Arnaldo de Novaes. I have the pleasure of knowing how amicable are the relations of Goa with Bombay and an instance of how hearty is the desire to co-operate for the public good may be given in the wish on the part of His Excellency to allow of a survey being made for a light railway in Portuguese territory which will bring Karwar into closer connection with the outer world. Myself, I have the most agreeable recollections of a very happy day spent at that most remarkable city of Goa teaming with subjects for interest and observation. I can never forget the kindness and hospitality then extended to me and my party by my guest of to-night and by his family. I am glad therefore to have this opportunity of shewing in some degree my gratitude to him. I only regret that ill-health has prevented Madame de Novaes from accompanying him and it is a still sadder reflection that this, joined to the impaired health of His Excellency himself, will shortly cause their retirement to Portugal. May restored health and happiness await them there. It is now my honour to ask you to drink to the health of his Master, the firm friend and ally of our country, His Majesty the King of Portugal."

The Guest of the evening replied:—"I have often in my life deplored my inability to speak English, as a knowledge of that language, coupled with that of Portuguese, would enable me to travel over the whole world. In Asia, English and Portuguese are known throughout the coast of China and even in some parts of Japan. In Africa, the two languages are spoken in several large provinces of that continent. In America, the North speaks English and the South Portuguese; and even in Oceania the languages of these two people, of those two nations, are understood, and they have thus efficaciously and largely contributed to carry civization to every part of the world and with decided success to educate ignorant people or savage races and improve their condition or mode of life. My regret that I am not able to speak English is to-day and on this occasion enhanced because it was my desire, in responding to the toast with which Your Excellency has so amiably taken me by surprise, to make myself fully understood to all in tendering my best thanks for a hospitality so marked and distinguished. Your Excellency, has alluded in your speech to the friendship and alliance, so loyal, so intimate and so lasting which in spite of so many centuries, unite our two nations. Indeed, it is in Bombay that this close alliance can best be recalled to memory, because the former City of Bombay and the vast Indian Empire are the outcome of another alliance, the alliance of sentiments, of the heart, between two Royal families, English and Portuguese. Four centuries have elapsed since the matrimonial alliance between Charles II of England and Catherine of Braganza, and this union has influenced their successors to maintain firmly this old alliance, which I am convinced and fully confident will last for ever. As regards the question of the Karwar Railway there is no doubt that the Portuguese Government has always evinced the greatest desire to co-operate in what is of mutual interest to the two nations, and, so far as I am concerned, Your Excellency may rest assured that I shall acquaint the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty with the advantages to be derived by English Engineers in consultation with Portuguese Engineers making a through study of a line which concerns Karwar in a great measure but is also of advantage to Canareens. I thank your Excellency for your kind courtesy to Madame Novaes and can assure you that my wife remembers with the greatest pleasure and sympathy the hours that your Excellency passed in the city of Goa. I shall not forget the days I have spent in Bombay and shall pray for the prosperity of England and the happiness of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lamington. Now I have the honour and much pleasure in proposing the health of His Majesty Edward VII. King-Emperor."

SALE OF ARMS TO KABULIS.

European Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 23.

An European named Elderton was convicted to-day of selling a revolver and ammunition to a Kabuli and fined in the sum of Rs. 150 or, in default to undergo three months' simple imprisonment.

Elderton has been in Calcutta a number of years and was formerly employed under the Port Commissioners.

His papers and diaries have been seized with the object of tracing the methods he used for getting into communication with the Kabulis.

BENGAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

A Prosperous Past Year.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 23.

The Budget, which was presented yesterday, will be discussed on the 6th of April next; and the Local Self-Government Bill on the 8th proximo.

The Bengal financial Statement shows that the year 1906-07 has been a financially prosperous one, the Revenue considerably exceeding expenditure. The new financial settlement with the Government of India has operated materially to Bengal's benefit, as under it a larger share in the increased revenue has been received.

SURAT INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, MARCH 23.

THE Agricultural portion of the Exhibition, where Mr. F. Fletcher, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, has shown a number of instructive exhibits, was the most important part of the whole Show, and every effort was made by the Department to explain in full detail the various exhibits. Officers of the Department were present to give an oral explanation and reply to various questions put by the visitors, who chose to know all about any particular exhibit.

SOILS.

On entering the Agricultural part of the Show, the visitors find a number of examples of soils. Through a glass lid the different layers of the particular soils are exhibited. To begin with, the Department explains what soil is. It says:—"Soils consist of very small particles of rock and have been produced from solid rock by the action of water, air, sun, etc. If a rock no matter, however hard, is exposed to the air and sun and kept moist with water, it will gradually break up into several parts, and these will then break up into smaller portions. In this way when rain falls on rocks in the ground these rocks are gradually broken up to form soil.

"Now if the small particles of rock that form the soil remain in the place where they were broken off the solid rock, the soil is called a 'local' soil, while if the particles are carried away by a stream and deposited elsewhere; the soil that is thus formed is called an 'alluvial' soil. Most of the soils of the Deccan and Karnatak are local soils, while those of Gujarat and Sind are principally 'alluvial.'" With this preface the Agricultural Department gives the depth of every soil exhibited and the principal crops that grew on it. There are twenty-seven such examples given.

COTTON CROPS.

The Department then exhibits the crops of the Presidency beginning with cotton. No less than twenty-seven principal varieties of indigenous cottons are exhibited (1) seed; (2) lint; (3) seed-cotton; (4) opened and unopened bolls; (5) photographs; and (6) herbareum specimens.

The Department also gives a short description of the varieties of indigenous cotton, stating how long the plant lasts, where it is grown, how much rainfall is required, what time it takes to mature, and how much it yields per acre; its ginning percentage, value, and for which counts of yarn it is used.

YARN AND CLOTH.

Samples of different numbers of counts of yarn and samples of cloth are also exhibited with a description showing what kind of cotton is used in spinning yarn used in warp and weft respectively.

FOREIGN COTTONS.

Out of a large collection of varieties of foreign cottons 26 samples are shown from countries of Asia, 6 from those of Europe, 19 from African countries, and 47 from countries of America. These are exhibited as representing several parts of the world, and shown as seed, but seed-cotton, opened and unopened bolls, and photographs.

HYBRID COTTONS.

Twenty-two samples of hybrid cotton are exhibited as fibres in glass-framed, and as seed-cotton and lint in baskets.

Thus every facility is afforded to the students of agriculture and those who take an interest in the subject, of enlarging his knowledge and adding to the information he may be possessing.

CEREALS.

There are also samples exhibited of jowars, bajri varieties, wheat, rice varieties, barley, oats and maize, inferior millets, pulses, gram varieties, oil seeds, condiments and spices, starches, narcotics.

FIBRES.

Ambari, jute, sonn and various other kinds of fibres are also shown with a description given for the benefit of students as to what soil it would grow, what kind of fibres could be obtained from it, and how they are to be extracted whether by retting or machine.

FODDER FRUITS, ETC.

Fodder fruits and vegetables are exhibited in large varieties and sugarcane and gul are also represented.

INSECT PESTS.

The Agricultural Department has also put in exhibits in illustration of the life history of a typical moth, and also exhibits showing the life history of boll worms.

DEPARTURE OF MR. MUIR MACKENZIE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, MARCH 23.

All the different Conferences come off next week, and delegates and other visitors, are coming to Surat, which is already full of visitors and the weekly excursion train from Bombay brought a large number to-night.

The Hon. Mr. Muir Mackenzie, who performed the opening ceremony of the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, on Thursday afternoon, left here for Bombay last night. A large number of officials and principal citizens of Surat were present on the Station to give him a hearty send-off. During the very short time that Mr. Muir Mackenzie was here he was busy receiving several gentlemen who called on him, and the Honourable gentleman had visited some of the useful public institutions. He paid a visit to the Parekh School of Arts, and also attended the Government Farms.

The Conference week begins from the 28th instant. The Industrial Conference will be held on that day under the presidentship of Mr. Romesh Chandra Dutt, and the proceedings will be opened by Mr. Khundubhai Gulabbhai, Chairman of the Reception Committee.

The Temperance Conference will be held on the 29th March when Mr. D. Gostling will preside. The opening address will be delivered by Mr. Bomonjee Eduljee Mody, Chairman of the Reception Committee. This Conference will hold its sitting at 8 o'clock in the morning to allow time to the other meetings to be held in the same pandal.

The Provincial Conference will hold its sittings on the 29th and 30th instant, with Sir Bhalchandra Krishna in the chair. A great deal of enthusiasm prevails in connection with these sittings, as a demand has been made from some quarters to bring forth a resolution on the questions of "Boycott" and "Swadeshism."

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar is invited to preside at the Orphanage Conference, which will be held at 8 a.m. on the 31st instant.

The Social Conference will hold its sitting under the chairmanship of Mr. Lalshankar Umyashankar Yajnik on the 31st instant at 12 noon.

SURAT, MARCH 24.

The Subjects Committee met this evening to decide a programme and frame resolutions for the Industrial Conference which is to meet on Thursday. Five papers will be read:—(1) Cottage Industry (2) Cotton Adulteration (3) Chemistry and Industry; (4) Sugar Manufacture; (5) Sericulture.

Nine resolutions will be submitted, the first asking Government to order survey of state of indigenous industries in this Presidency; (2) to start a central industrial association;

(3) To pray for increased support from Government to technical and commercial education;

(4) Appealing capitalists, to employ trained sericulturists calling their attention to the deterioration of silk industry in Gujarat;

(5) Calling attention to the large field in Gujarat for the establishment of the sugar industry on modern lines;

(6) Affirming the fact that a variety of weights and measurments is the source of much inconvenience;

(7) Protesting against custom duty at Viramgam.

(8) Demanding establishment of a Primary School in every village for educating agriculturists and primary education to be made compulsory;

(9) Asking public spirited gentlemen to provide a capital to poor artisans and tradesmen and asking patriotic gentlemen to contribute to guarantee funds.

THE MINTO FETE.

Presentation of Souvenir Medals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 22.

Lady Minto has sent souvenir medals in the form of a bronze star with silver centres to be presented to the Guns' crews of the Port Defence Volunteers, Naval Division, who took part in the military displays at the Charity Fete.

They will be presented by Commander Petley.

ECZEMA FOR FOUR MONTHS

Baby Girl Suffered from Head to Foot —Would Beat Her Head—When Washed would Cry with Pain—Blood Ran Down Back—One Mass of Sores—Medical Men Useless.

OUTICURA REMEDIES EFFECT A CURE

"I am writing to you a few words of advice to mothers who may have a child the same as I have. For more than four months my little baby girl had eczema, and no one but those who have had it can tell the agony they suffer. I have seen my child beat her head, and blood streaming down her back. She was a little sufferer from head to foot. She was one mass. I had advice from medical men; did not seem to cure her one bit. I was advised to use the Cuticura Remedies, and I had two sets. Now there is not one spot about her, and I am confident that the Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Pills cured her. I told them and I think it's worth all praise for my child's sake and other mothers who may have such trouble as I did with her. I used to dread the time for her to wake up, as the cries from her were heartrending. For months she was bad. It first came in a small place on her head. I used all kinds of remedies for it and it got worse. When I washed her she would cry with pain. One day I made up my mind while reading about the Cuticura Remedies, so I got a cake of Cuticura Soap, a box of Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Pills and used them in the evening. I continued for a week and you can't imagine how thankful I was to see how well she got on. She was two years of age the 22d of February and a fine girl. She is a picture to look at now. I shall recommend the Cuticura Remedies to every one I know. Mrs. Cutler, 140 King St., Royal Oak, Plymouth, Jan. 29, 1906."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment to heal the skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, Vial of 60) to purify the blood. A single Set often cures.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, Roberts, 5 Rue de la Paix. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

Mailed Free, "How to Cure Every Humour."

M. S. NICHOLSON DENTAL—SURGEON

37 HORNBY ROAD.

NEXT TO ALICE BUILDINGS & OPPO. JOHN ROBERT.

"I'M FAGGED OUT!"

How often one hears the expression used, but how seldom the user realises what it means. He experiences a feeling of languor, a sense of depression, and irritability. The brain seems incapable of strong impressions, lassitude sets in and vitality runs very low. You may put it down to overwork but most likely it is the protest of exhausted Nature. At such a time there is danger and unless the vigour of life is renewed, the brain cleared and languor conquered, serious consequences may result. Something more than an effort of will is required to throw it off. Nature needs assistance.

Prof. James' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

afford that assistance. They restore Brain Fag, impart a healthy glow to one's feeling, feed the weakened tissues and built up the system.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, the strength and comfort. The losses and emissions cease as if by magic; the cheeks become ruddy, the lips assume a rosy color, the eyes lively and brilliant; the mind is active and clear; the appetite and digestion are perfect; and the old, worn out, and despondent condition disappears completely.

Sold at Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.—V.-P. P. extra.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

No. 155, D. MARKET, BOMBAY.

Local Agents:—

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., LTD., Chemists.

Free! Free!

To the Sick and Ailing Everywhere

THE CURE FOR YOUR DISEASE Delivered Free—Free for the Asking—Free to You.

To the sick—the suffering—to every man and woman victim of organic disease—local trouble or broken general health—Dr. Kidd's offer of free treatment is given in the absolute faith and sincere belief that they can and will stop disease, cure it and lift you up again to health and vigor. There is no reason why you should not get well if you will only bring yourself to take the free test treatment of these wonderful remedies, no matter what your doubts may be.

I Want the Doubters

I want to give them the proof—the evidence and the glory of new life in their own bodies—and I want to pay the cost of this proof—all of it—to the very last cent—myself.

I have put my life into this work—I hold the record of thousands of cures—not "some better"—but thousands of desperate sufferers, hearty and strong and big and well; and their letters are in my hands to prove every word I say. Rheumatism, kidney troubles, heart disease, partial paralysis, bladder troubles, stomach and bowel troubles, piles, catarrh, bronchitis, weak lungs, asthma, chronic coughs, nervousness, all female troubles, lumbago, skin diseases, scrofula, impure blood, general debility, organic vital ailments, etc., are cured so that they need continue cured.

No matter how you are, no matter what your disease, I will have the remedies sent to you and given into your own hands free, paid for by me and delivered at my own cost.

These Remedies Will Cure

They have cured thousands of cases—nearly every disease—and they do cure and there is no reason why they should not cure you—make you well—and bring you back to health and the joy of living!

Will you let me do this for you—will you let me prove it—brother and sister sufferers? Are you willing to trust a master physician who not only makes this offer but publishes it and then sends the test treatment of his remedies without a penny of cost to anyone except himself?

Send your name, your Post Office address and a description of your condition, and I will do my utmost to satisfy every doubt you have or can have that these remedies will save your life and make it all that nature meant to make it.

Let me make you well. Give me your name and let me how you feel, and the proof unstamped in yours of my absolute good-will and good faith.

DR. JAMES W. KIDD,

Box 621, Fort Wayne, Ind.

NOTE—We know personally Dr. Kidd and know that his methods and his offer are exactly as represented in every respect. Any reader should take advantage of Dr. Kidd's generous offer.

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Icilma.

The exquisite Icilma Specialities, containing the unique elements of Icilma Natural Water, restore the skin to its natural freshness and keep it cool, clear and soft in all climates.

Icilma Natural Water, used or sprayed on the skin, has marvellous healing and beautifying powers. It softens and freshens the cuticle and prevents Sunburn, Prickly Heat, Roughness or Unsightly Blemishes. A few drops immediately cure Insect bites, while for Sore Eyes, Chaps, Chilblains, Children's Irritations, Cuts, Burns, Bruises and all discomfort from Heat, Riding or Weakness, its action is rapid and beneficial. Nature's ideal skin-tonic for hot or variable climates.

Icilma Soap gives a delightful silky lather in even the hardest water, cleanses admirably and owing to its unique natural ingredients refreshes and soothes the skin. Delicately scented Icilma Soap is very lasting, never gets greasy and suits even the most irritable or sensitive skins. Simply a revelation of what a soap can be.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

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TRADE MARK.

IN OUR NEW AMERICAN PATTERN SCREW JOINT CASE

THE NICKEL CASE IS ABSOLUTELY DUST PROOF AND WATER PROOF.

THE MOVE

THE VACANT ARCH-BISHOPRIC.

The Petition to the Pope.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am very much obliged to you for your kindness in giving me so much of your valuable space in your to-day's issue. One point has escaped my attention and I shall, therefore, be glad if you will be so good as to allow me to mention that when His Excellency the Delegate Apostolic was in Bombay in January last a letter was addressed to him by certain representative Catholics of Bombay with a two-fold object: to represent to His Excellency that in advertizing the meeting they did advertize for the purpose of sending a memorial to the Holy See in respect of the proposal to have the vacant See of Bombay filled by an English Prelate, the object they had in view was merely to lay the wish and the prayer of the Catholics before the Supreme Pontiff, of course, leaving it entirely to the Holy Father either to grant or refuse the petition and secondly to avail themselves, if the interview requested were granted, to explain to His Excellency Monsignor Zaleski, that the feeling in favour of an English primate was as strong as ever; whence it is to be inferred that if the request was not quite *ultra vires*, due consideration should be given to it. The reply from His Excellency was to the effect that the Delegate Apostolic could only repeat what he had already told the applicants through the Very Reverend the Administrator of the Archdiocese, namely, that in the Catholic Church the Pope alone appoints Bishops and undue interference of the laity in the matter could not be tolerated. His Excellency therefore seriously advised his petitioners to abstain from all further agitation or writing in the papers in connection with the question. Those who wrote the letter to His Excellency were disappointed with the answer; for, they wanted to see His Excellency to explain their position and remove all misunderstanding by personally laying the case before him. They contend, I understand, that His Excellency labours under a misapprehension as regards the points at issue. In spite, however, of the hostile attitude assumed by His Excellency, the prime-movers in the matter have not, I am glad to observe, lost all hope and courage. What they rightly complain of, is that they were not allowed an interview, and though they are laymen, they are equally the spiritual children of Christ. I beg to enclose herewith a copy of the memorial sent to His Holiness Pius X. in August last, I think.—Yours, &c.,

NIL DESPERANDUM.

March 23.

To His Holiness Pius X., Supreme Pontiff.

Holy Father.—The recent lamented death of His Grace the Most Revd. Dr. Roco. Dalhoff, S.J., D.D., Archbishop of Bombay, has offered us an opportunity of laying at the feet of Your Holiness a humble petition. We avail ourselves all the more eagerly of this opportunity because we have not hitherto had an occasion to tender our homage to Your Holiness or give you an assurance of the deep veneration, loyalty and attachment which we, in common with the whole body of Catholics in India, feel for Your August Person. We have longed also to express the deep sense of gratitude with which we are animated at the ever-present interest and sympathy displayed by Your Holiness towards your children in this distant land; and it is this very feeling that now leads us to approach Your Holiness with a request, which, we feel assured, will receive your favourable and sympathetic consideration.

2. For many years past, Fathers of the Society of Jesus from various parts of the Continent of Europe have established Missions in India and ministered to our spiritual wants and education with a zeal and devotion which it is beyond our power to express. We, in the Province of Bombay, have had the benefit of the Fathers of the German Province, and we owe them our heartfelt gratitude; for they have sacrificed for our sake every feeling to which human nature is liable, while constantly labouring under many disadvantages.

3. It is but natural that the Members of the Hierarchy should be nominated from amongst those who belong to the Mission, and we presume that a similar procedure will be followed in filling up the vacancy which has now occurred in the Archepiscopal See of Bombay. Nevertheless, though we shall be ever ready to loyally accept and honour any nomination that Your Holiness may be pleased to make, we crave pe mission to humbly place before Your Holiness such reasons as may exist for a different course.

4. This country being subject to British rule, it would, we most respectfully submit, be a very desirable policy to cultivate the good opinion of the English nation, whose unhappy severance from the true Faith is a source of perpetual concern to their Catholic fellow-subjects. This is all the more urgent in view of the professed policy of England that there should be no interference in matters of religion in the Indian Empire, which, in theory, places the Catholic religion on the same footing as pagan religions, to our profound grief. Your Holiness, we know, will be greatly concerned to learn that the effect of this policy is to create a prejudice in the minds of the Indian people, and to give colour to the oft-repeated but most untrue assertion that the Catholic subject, by owning allegiance to the Supreme Pontiff, is disloyal to the British Throne. No wonder that the progress of evangelization is far different to what it was in the days of the Great Apostle of India! No wonder that it should become increasingly difficult in spite of our increasing resources!

5. The position of the Indian Catholic does not perhaps find a parallel in any other part of the world. Numerically he represents a microscopic minority. In religion he is opposed to the great mass of his countrymen, whose feelings he has outraged. Socially he is debarred from their company by the severe bounds of 'caste,' whose protection he has forfeited. Politically he is looked upon with mistrust, as one whose sympathies and aspirations are alien to their own. And yet his aspirations do not meet with the sympathy of his ruler. Hence he is a stranger at once to his own people and to his foreign masters. He whose religion might have made him the conne ting link between the Christian ruler and the pagan subject, but serves to separate himself from either. It is therefore of the first importance for the Indian Catholic that his position should be constantly explained to his rulers, and elevated before his countrymen. Even more so is it for the cause of our holy religion, if our Lord's Commandment "to teach all nations" is to bear fruit in India.

6. We feel assured that Your Holiness will be deeply moved by this lamentable state of things. We feel equally sure that whatever is possible towards securing an amelioration will be readily sanctioned at Rome. One of the means to this end, we are humbly of opinion, would be the introduction into India of a larger number of English Priests. There may, indeed, be difficulties in the way: but the history of the Catholic Church has ever been one of difficulties gloriously surmounted. Rome has but to say the word and a band of devoted English Priests would be ready to sacrifice themselves for the cause of the poor Indian Catholic. At any rate there would be no difficulty in appointing Englishmen to some of the higher independent offices. Where there are Jesuit [illegible], indeed, this would be a matter of case. We observed with admiration the noble humility of [illegible] who will not accept a place of honour except [illegible] obedience to a command from the Holy See. Chimen are traditionally insular and reserved and will only understand Englishmen. If, therefore, English Fathers hold some of the higher ecclesiastical appointments, the high officials of Government and the leaders of non-official society will mix with them on terms of equality, which will impart confidence in their position and secure respect for the Faith. They will also be able to obtain valuable concessions for Indian Catholics—a matter in which our position contrasts unfavourably with that of such Protestant Missions as the Church Missionary Society, the American Marathi Mission, the Society of St. John the Evangelist, and the Zenana Mission, who are active in this Province, and whose close connection with the members of the ruling nation enables them to secure for their converts the cordial sympathy of Government, if not more material advantages. An occasional appointment of an Englishman to a Bishopric will be the means of creating an invaluable understanding between the rulers and the ruled, to the incalculable benefit of the Catholic religion and the advancement of individual Missions. The Indian public, too, who instinctively look upon an Englishman with respect, will respond more readily to appeals for works of charity and benevolence.

7. These considerations which apply to the whole of India generally, apply with special force to the See of Bombay, "Urbs Prima in Indis," and the second city of the British Empire. The importance of the City of Bombay in every respect, physical, strategical and commercial, and its position as the "gateway of the East," not only make it the home of a large number of Englishmen and Europeans of all nationalities, but also attract to it sojourners from the British Dominions, of whom the number is constantly increasing and will increase in view of the recent sympathetic appeal of the Heir to the British Throne not to treat India as a mere name but as a place which ought to be visited by Englishmen. It is also the head-quarters of the Government of Bombay and the seat of a Protestant Bishop, and consequently the home of many Englishmen in the highest official position.

8. We submit with all deference that it would therefore be only in the fitness of things that the Archbishopric of Bombay should, if possible, be held by a member of the English Nation. Such an appointment would not only enhance the position and dignity of the See and its Suffragans, but also attract the active assistances of highly placed English Catholics—of whom we are proud to say there are several in Bombay—and the sympathy of prominent non-Catholics. It would also facilitate the settlement with Government of those delicate questions which may sometimes arise, particularly in connection with Military Chaplaincies. In various other ways, too, would this Archdiocese and the noble Mission connected with it, flourish. In support of this expectation we have only to point to the great esteem in which the late Archbishop Porter, S.J., of beloved memory, was held by all classes of society in this country, and the conspicuous success which attended his efforts during the all too brief period for which he presided over this See.

9. But there is another reason, Holy Father, and a more important reason, why we pray that many of our Prelates may be Englishmen. The secularization of education in France and its awful consequences have filled us with dismay, as they have doubtless caused an enduring pang to Your Holiness. Who knows whither the present educational policy of England, which has made the Catholics of that country rise in arms, may eventually tend? And who can say when a similar policy may not be applied to India? We, indeed, lacking the constitutional means of resistance possessed by our fellow-Catholics in the British Isles, would be utterly helpless before the storm. Our education is entirely in the hands of our clergy, and it is most essential that it should continue in their hands; and equally essential is it that for this purpose the relations between our rulers and our clergy should be of the most friendly character, and that our Prelates should possess not only the confidence, but the esteem and friendship of high Government officials.

10. We do not wish to press on Your Holiness any further grounds for our humble petition, firmly convinced as we are that you, Holy Father, will be graciously moved by what we have said to consider our sad state. If our appeal were made on the ground of sentiment alone, we flatter ourselves that it would still have been most sympathetically considered by Your Holiness—so well aware are we of your cordial goodwill and generous condescension towards the poor Indian Catholic: but we base our appeal on other and more tangible grounds, viz., the material advantage of the Indian Catholic and the cause of our Holy Faith. It is true that in the past we have not always had English Bishops, but that, we venture to hope, will not be considered a reason for refusing them to us in the future when occasion serves. The loyalty of the Indian and his respect for constituted authority are so great as to make him incapable of venturing to show the least sign of disapproval in such matters. Nevertheless we are in a position to humbly assure Your Holiness that the feelings to which we have given expression are shared, and have long been shared, by our countrymen. We are persuaded on the present occasion that the suggestion which we have taken the liberty of placing at the feet of Your Holiness is calculated to improve matters. And with all the respect and reverence which are due from us, we venture to respectfully invite attention to the fact that the political atmosphere in Europe and India has changed so considerably during the last few years as to make the improvement and strengthening of this Archbishopric and the Bishoprics in India, not only a desirable end but an imperative necessity.

11. Pardon, Holy Father, the great liberty which we have taken in placing this prayer at your feet. But may we be permitted to exclaim with the most illustrious of the multitude of Your Holiness' illustrious predecessors—"To whom shall we go?" To whom indeed shall we go, if not to the source and fountain of every Bishopric in the world, our first and last resource! Before whom shall we lay our appeal if not before the common Father of all Catholics and the kindest and most indulgent of fathers? And from whom will the Indian Catholic solicit a boon, if not from him, whose sympthy for the poor and forlorn knows no bounds?

12. We now beg that Your Holiness will deign to accept once more the warmest assurance as well as our heart-felt loyalty and attachment to Your Holiness' Person as of our most earnest prayers to Almighty God that he may be pleased in His Divine Mercy to shower every blessing upon Your Holiness in the anxious task, ever growing in difficulty, which has so worthily been committed to Your Holiness' hands.

13. Lastly, Holy Father, we most humbly pray that Your Holiness will as a supreme mark of favour, be graciously pleased to bestow the Apostolic blessing upon ourselves, and our families, and all your children in Christ in this vast Dependency of the British Crown. Kissing Your Holiness' feet with the profoundest respect,—We beg to subscribe ourselves, your Holiness' most obedient and dutiful Children in Christ.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

THE following press note being the text of a telegram from the Government of Bombay to the Government of India, dated 20th March, is officially published:—

Rain during week in parts Sind and Bij pur, beneficial in Karachi and Larkana. Standing crops in good condition except for slight damage by rain, Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar, rats and insects Panch Mahals, and blight Dharwar. Harvesting of rabi crops generally continues and threshing in progress in parts Ahmedabad, Broach, Deccan, and Mahi Kantha. Cotton picking continues in parts Gujarat, West Khandesh, Karnatak, Baroda, Rewa Kantha, and Cutch. Preparation of lands for next season progressing in Karachi, Konkan, Deccan, Dharwar and Cutch. Drinking water generally sufficient except in parts Nasik, Sholapur and Satara. Water for irrigation purposes adequate except in parts Thar and Parkar, Nasik, Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur. Agricultural stock sufficient except in parts Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur and Cutch. Fodder-supply sufficient. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee normal to 28 per cent. below. Labourers get sufficient field employment in harvesting and threshing rabi crops, cutting and crushing sugarcane and picking cotton.

THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The thirteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders was held on Friday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Mr. Mujjee B. Barbhaya, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presiding.

The following extracts have been taken from the report:—

The results of the year's working show a profit of Rs. 4,49,745-5-6. To this being added Rs. 7,157-2-7, the amount brought over from last accounts, the amount to the credit of profit and loss account stands at Rs. 4,56,902-8-1. Deducting therefrom the amount of commission due to the Agents, viz., Rs. 44,974-8-7, and Rs. 1,12,500 paid as Interim-Dividend, the amount available is Rs. 2,99,427-15-6. The Directors have set aside therefrom Rs. 56,546-9-10 to Machinery Deterioration Fund, Rs. 13,950 to Building Depreciation Fund, Rs. 90,000-0-0 to Reserve Fund, Rs. 5,000-0-0 to Bad and Doubtful Debts, and Rs. 9,400-0-0 for Income Tax on the profit, leaving Rs. 1,24,531-5-8 for disposal, and they recommend therefrom the payment of Rs. 25-0-0 per share which will take away Rs. 1,12,500-0-0 and of Rs. 5,000-0-0 as bonus to the Company's employes, and propose to carry over the balance, viz: Rs. 7,031-5-8 to current year's accounts. The directors' report and statement of accounts for the year 1906 were received and adopted and a dividend at the rate of Rs. 25 per share was declared. Messrs Dwarkadas and Damodar Lukhmidas, who retired by rotation were re-elected directors and Messrs. Fardunji A. Cursetji and Rupsing Mathuradas Lawjee were re-appointed auditors. The usual compliment to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

ONE of the most interesting exports from India to Australia, writes the *Englishman*, is the camel. When the interior of Western Australia began to be opened up it was found that the country was unsuited for the horse, and India was indented upon for camels. With the camel came the driver of Afghan or Beluch blood. The camel is now acclimatised in Western Australia, and extensively bred there. Similarly the drivers from India, who are all locally classed as "Afghans," have become in numbers domiciled in Australia. Being all followers of Islam these people have long felt the need of a place of worship and have collected funds to build a mosque in William Street Perth. The second annual report of this mosque has just been issued and contains an account of receipts and expenditure from August 1st, 1905, to November, 30th., 1906. This is a well-worded and well-printed pamphlet of some 30 pages, which contains an account of what has been done and what remains to be done. The law-abiding characteristics of the Mussalman community are evinced in the following extract from this report:—"We cannot help appreciating the great blessings of protection, religious toleration, and peace which we enjoy, as we do here, under the benign flag of the British nation. We are proud of the privilege we have, and we sincerely thank God for the blessings of such a privilege. He has granted to us, of living under a just and humane Government, as our Holy Prophet (Mahomed, peace be on him) was proud and thankful when he found himself living under the Flag of the just and humane Nowsherwan, the famous Persian Emperor, in the sixth century of the Christian era."

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY THIRTEENTH EXTRA MEETING.

An Excellent Day's Racing.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF GOA PRESENT.

There was, naturally enough, a considerably bigger attendance at Mahaluxmi on Saturday than on Thursday and the eight races served up provided an excellent day's racing with some most exciting finishes even in the small fields. Amongst those present was the Governor-General of Goa who, in company with Viscount de Wrem, watched the races from the Governor's box. Once more the Bookmakers got the better of the punters, the betting being very open and only two favourites coming home, with two second favourites.

With eighteen down on the card for the New Arab Pony Selling Plate, the pencil went through a dozen including some of the best, and left a poor lot with Jalmood and Glass apparently the pick. Glass had run well over half a mile but is no stayer and Jalmood's best was a second in a race run in 1-10⅗. After considerable speculation the latter started favourite. Jalmood early gave way to Glass to make the pace and this he did, leading by a length at the bend. He was now expected to come back to the favourite but Melsom had not led on rufferance and, still with something in hand, found Glass answer the whip gamely and stay out after an exciting race tailing the rest off, though Narcissus appeared to be coming strong.

The Small Arab Consolation Plate was a rare upset with Young Gazelle appearing to stand out with Little Joker and Musket next best. It was left to the improving Engine to make the pace though he was never expected to last out with Musket following close and Byramjee's pair coming up late at the bend—Little Joker coming in on the rails whereas Young Gazelle was forced to go very wide round the field. The length of the straight the race was a grand one and anyone's to the post where Engine just stayed out and won, with whips out on all fours, by a neck with Little Joker inside just beating Musket and the favourite about a neck further back. It was poor time and had either Little Joker and Young Gazelle had a better run the result would have been otherwise, but Engine's performance must be acknowledged to be a good one.

A difficult race to pick was the Verar Plate in which Hermit was made a slightly better favourite than Zurriff, then Antica, Miut and False Start. This again was a splendid race with a desperate finish between five. False Start soon gave way to Zurriff who, as expected, out out the pace fast, though the former and Osborne never let him go far ahead and he and Osborne were beat before reaching the bend. Here Sir Jamal came into the lead with Antica following, False Start still up and Hermit coming outside with Mint taking a chance of finding an opening in the middle. They were all almost level as they raced down the straight and Sir Jamal looked like just lasting it out but Vinning getting the last ounce out of Hermit at the very moment when it was most wanted drove him on to win a stirring finish by a head, with the other three very close up, Mint getting his place after a last desperate dash.

Interest was naturally great in the horse race, the Consolation Plate, and public favour rested on the three ponies, Mandeville, Comeback and Ceres, the last named receding for Baritone when that stable declared him the better of their two. From the raising of the barrier Baritone was left and seemed unable to go with the field, being out of the race till the distance where his effort landed him a poor fourth. His stable companion shot out in front, followed by Maraschino, who soon fell away, and the three ponies. Mandeville was held safe and with what he had up his sleeve Ames on Vocalist comfortably staved off Comeback's strong effort. The winner could be had at fifteens and though they went for a good win on Baritone the nice odds on the winner made more than a saver practicable. A big field faced the starter for the Arab Consolation Plate with very little to choose between Vasco and Berlin, Highborn and Mooreed places. Antica was going for this mile after having already run well over seven furlongs, but he went away in front to be joined by Nooman, for whom Vining found an opening just big enough on the rails than meant so much to him, Vasco, Hadur and Highborn. This again was a race from the bend when any of the five could be expected to win. Vasco came with a rattle at the finish, leaving Highborn none too much room, but Nooman still had a bit in hand with Antica struggling gamely, and a really magnificent finish saw these two last out by the narrowest of margins.

The Pony Hunters' Flat over a mile and five furlongs found Akbar Khan a steady favourite after being by no means disgraced in his trial with the horse class, though the public knew very little about the others and were ready enough to go on what they knew of Khurdie who had the services of Capt. Meynell, Bill Bailey was sent away in front at a great pace but on settling down the favourite went out, Mr. Blair being unable to hold Chit Chat lost a deal of ground at the first turn. Akbar Khan continued well within himself and soon held a commanding lead. He eventually won anyhow with Mr. Owen Symons pulling up whereas Khurdie took second place at the three furlongs and held Chit Chat very safe and the rest came in at long intervals.

There was a remarkable change in the concluding event, the Selling Plate, as after Court Martial was made a warm favourite money came for Canter and the positions were reversed. The race soon lay between these two with Canter seemingly well in hand. Hoyt appeared over confident as when Omer Khan came with a great finish on Court Martial he caught him at the stand and won a sensational race. Mr. Max Rommel bought the winner for Rs. 1,900 and not too cheap at that. Though nobody knew of it at the time it is said an objection has been lodged against the winner; the reason is unknown for certain but is said to have something to do with ownership.

After the first race, the winner was bought in for Rs. 2,100 and Jalmood sold to Mr. J. Mistry for Rs. 1000. Details:—

The New Arab Pony Selling Plate—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Maiden Arabs 14 hands and under landed since 1st July, 1906, 14 hands entered for Rs. 1,200 to carry 10st W 1 3lbs for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 400. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Vaid's g a h Glass, 7st 6lb..... .....Melsom 1
Mr Abdulla Mana's ch a h Jalmood, 7st 12lbs Heeroo 2
Mr W J Barton Coulson's b a h Narcissus, 8-1 cd. 8st 2lb.....Oomerkhan 3
Mr Hoosain bin Obayed's ch a h Mashan 7st 8lbs.....Abdoola 4

Also Ran:—Young Kolah 7-6 cd. 7st 7lb, The Shah 7st 3lbs.

(Winner trained by Shaik Kassum.)

Betting:—Evens Jalmood, 2 to 1 against Glass, 6 to 1 Narcissus, 10 to 1 Young Kolah and fifteens rest.

The Race:—Jalmood jumped out with Glass and The Shah outside in close company. After a furlong The Shah fell back and Glass came out with a length lead. At the bend the whip was out on Jalmood and Glass soon followed, with Narcissus leading the second bunch. Glass kept his lead to the end, winning by a length and a quarter, two and a half between next two, poor fourth. Time:—1min. 10 4-5secs.

Glass bought in for Rs. 2,100.

Jalmood bought by Mr J. Mistry for Rs. 1,000.

The Small Arab Consolation Plate.—Winner Rs. 500, second Rs. 200 third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs 13-3 and under, which have not won race value Rs. 150 or over since 31st March, 1906, Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr D Runchordass' b a h Engine:—8st..... .....Kamad 1
Mr Artin A Essayie's g a h Little Joker, 9st...Heeroo 2
Col. Abud's b a h Musket 8st 5lbs.....A Hoyt 3
Mr Kelso's g a h Young Gazelle 9st 9lbs.....Vining 4

Also Ran:—Bourbon 7st 11lbs, Silver Stream 7st 3lbs.

(Winner trained by Owner.)

Betting:—5 to 4 on Young Gazelle, 4 to 1 Little Joker and Musket, 6 to 1 Bourbon, 12 to 1 Engin, 20 to 1 Silver Stream.

The Race:—Engine led out with Musket close up and Silver Stream next. Little Joker and Young Gazelle were last but drew up at the bend, the former inside and the latter outside with Engine and Musket leading Young Gazelle looked like coming but could do no good and Engine in an exciting finish stayed Little Joker out by a neck, three-quarters next two and good fourth. Time:—1min 9secs.

The Verar Plate.—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr Kelso's b a h Hermit, 9st 3lbs.....Vining 1
Mr DeSouza's b a h Sir Jamal' 7st 13lbs.....A Hoyt 2
Mr R R S's ch a h Mint, 8st 12lbs.....Heeroo 3
Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's g a h Antica 7st 11lbs cd 8st 3lbs.....Forster 4

Also ran,—Oriental 9st 7lbs, Red 9st. False Start 8st 8lbs, Osborne 8st 6lbs, Zurriff 7st 10lbs, Caravan 7st 8lbs Lomond.

(Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.)

Betting:—5 to 2 against Hermit, 3 to 1 Zurriff, 4 to 1 Antica, 5 to 1 Mint, 6 to 1 False Start, 10 to 1 Osborne and Lomond and longer odds the rest.

The Race.—False Start led out but after a furlong was passed by Zurriff with False Start and Osborne next and the order remained with Hermit creeping up at the three furlongs where Zurriff fell away. Sir Jamal went to the front on the rails followed by False Start, Antica coming up with Hermit outside and a great race ensued. Sir Jamal stayed on finely by just on the post Hermit flashed out and secured a head verdict, half next and the bunch close up. Time:—1min. 37 2-5 secs.

Consolation Plate.—Winner, Rs. 500; second Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Horses which have not won race value Rs. 500 or over since 31st March, 1906. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr W J Hutchins' br aus g Vocalist, 9st 4lbs...Ames 1
Mr R R S's, bl aus g Comeback, 9st 8lbs.....Vining 2
Mr Vaid's b aus h Mandeville, 6st 12lbs cd 6st 13lbs Melsom 3
Mr W J Hutchin's bl aus g Baritone, 9st 12lbs Fisher 4

Also Ran:—Shotover 9st 10lbs, Ceres 8st cd 8st 11lbs Maraschino 7st 6lb.

(Winner trained by C Fisher.)

Betting:—5 to 2 against Comeback and Mandeville, 3 to 1 Baritone, 4 to 1 Ceres, 10 to 1 Shotover, 15 to 1 Vocalist and 20 to 1 Maraschino.

The Race:—Vocalist jumped out a neck in front of Maraschino with Mandeville a length and a half behind, Ceres next, then Baritone and Shotover some way back. Passing the half mile Maraschino began to fall away and Comeback came up to draw level with Mandeville at the bend. Vocalist still led by over a length and, nicely in hand, stayed out a hot race between the next two by a length, neck between next two; Baritone coming late into a fair fourth. Time:—1 min. 15 secs.

Arab Consolation Plate.—Winner, Rs. 500; second Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs which have not won race value Rs. 500 or over since 31st March, 1906. Distance—1 mile.

Mr M A Khan's ch a h Nooman, 8st 5lbs.....Vining 1
Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's g a h Antica, 7st 12lbs, Kanoo 2
Mr R R S's g a h Vasco, 8st 12lbs .....Heeroo 3
Messrs M Gomulias, A Nanjee and S A Wahed's g a h Highborn, 7st 5lbs .....A Hoyt 4

Also Ran:—Ashroff 9st 3lbs, Hadhur 9st 2lb s Mooreed 8st 10lbs, Berlin 8st 9lbs, Scarlet 8st carried 8st 3lbs, Wait-a-While 7st 13lbs, Royal Red 7st 10lbs, Whiteface 7st 9lbs, Panala 11st 7lbs.

(Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.)

Betting:—3 to 1 against Vasco, 9 to 2 Berlin, 6 to 1 Mooreed and Highborn, 8 to 1 Whiteface, Scarlet and Panala II and longer odds the rest.

The Race:—Antica led out followed by Whiteface and Highborn with Berlin and Panala off badly. At the three furlongs the order was the same but Nooman began to creep up on the rails and Hadhur outside with Vasco following and Mooreed joining in at the bend. It was a grand race up the straight and anyone might have won, Nooman drew out at the distance with Antica going well outside and Vasco also going great guns still and Highborn hanging on. Nooman eventually stuck to his advantage and won a great race by a neck, neck next and others close up. Time:—1min. 53 secs.

The Pony Hunter Plate Race.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arabs and C. B. Ponies 14-2 and under and Ponies other classes 14-1 and under which have never won flat race value Rs. 50 or over and which are the "bona fide" property of members of the Bombay Hunt certified by the M. F. H. to have been regularly hunted this season by their owners. To be ridden by the Members of the Bombay Hunt. Distance—1 mile, 5 furlongs.

Mr. T. D. Moor's g a g Akbar Khan 10st cd. 10-4lb, Mr. Owen Symons.....1
Mr. Morrison's b a h Khurdie 10st cd 10-5lb, Capt Meynell 2
Mr. A. Turner Laing's b a h Bill Bailey 11st cd. 11-4lb Mr. Griffin 3

Also Ran:—Capt. Crosse's Lady Bay 12lbs Owner, Mr. E. Watson's Sally 12st 12-4lbs. Mr. Franks, Mr. J. Crawford's Chit Chat 10st cd 10-4lbs. Mr. Blair.

Betting.—Evens Akbar Khan, 2 to 1 against Khurdie, 6 to 1 Lady Bay tons and longer odds the rest.

The Race.—Bill Bailey jumped out followed by Akbar Khan and Chit Chat who went very wide at the first turn, on rounding which Akbar Khan went in front and gradually went away till he led by four lengths with Khurdie a couple behind Bill Bailey. The order continued Khurdie slowly joining till at the three furlongs he went a head in front of Bill Bailey. Akbar Khan was going very easily and won anyhow by twenty lengths, Khurdie going easy a length in front of Bill Bailey. Next two fifteen lengths off and Sally last by quite twenty lengths. No time taken.

Selling Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Maiden Arabs. Horses entered for Rs. 1,500 to carry 9st. 10lbs.; 3lbs. for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 400. Allowances—Horses not won race value Rs. 50 or over, 3lbs. Ponies 14 hands and under 5lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. A S Oomer's ch a h Court Martial 8st 4lbs. Oomerkhan 1
Mr Morison's b a h Canter 7st 4lbs cd 7st 9lbs A Hoyt 2
Mr Shahab Ahmed's b a h Chum Chuman 7st 11lbs cd 7st 3lbs.....Native 3

Also ran.—Namoos 7st 11lbs cd 7st 6lbs.

(Winner trained by Ahmed Elia Bux.)

Betting.—6 to 4 on Canter, 2 to 1 against Court Martial, 5 to 1 Namoos, 7 to 1 Chum Chuman.

The Race.—Namoos got away in front of Court Martial with the others close. After a furlong Court Martial led slightly with all in a bunch and at the three Canter came away looking all over a winner. He seemed to be going easily when Court Martial came under the whip and, drawing level at the Stand, went away and won by a length, two lengths next. Time.—1min 23secs.

Winner bought by Mr. Max Rommel for Rs 1,900.

RAWALPINDI RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAWALPINDI, MARCH 23.

Two days' sunshine had sufficiently dried the Course for racing to be resumed to-day, and everything was in favour of a day's capital sport. An excellent Card was put out, the weather was inviting to an outing, and was responded to by a very full attendence. Yet there is little doubt that the chief attract on for the majority was the Army Cup Steeplechase with its field of twelve starters. This race is framed on excellent lines and each season we see very large fields going out for it, and providing a most interesting race, and this year it has been no exception. Indeed one of the features of the race was the large representation of the 10th Hussars in runners and riders.

The advent of this sporting Regiment has given great impetus to sport here and when the equally sporting 12th Lancers come up to Sialkot, the Punjab will become a very important centre in the Indian racing world.

The Punjab Army Cup races—for there are two on the programme, each season—ought to take a more prominent place among the leading events than it does simply as it is not boomed like the Lucknow two big events. This Punjab meeting ought to push itself more to the front in its competition for public support. It was a bitter day of reverses, the public being mostly hit hard over the whole day's results. The old Bengal 1st European Fusiliers and Probyn's Horse were "At Home on the Course with the Band of the former historic regiment in attendance."

THE ARAB PLATE.

Major Shearman's Akolia, 8st. 13lbs.....Taylor 1
Mr Gretton's Opal, 10st. 4lbs .....Creek 2
Capt Toogood's Malabar, 9st. 12lbs.....Thakore 3
Kour Sahib of Patiala's Mooslat, 10st. 3lbs..... .....Southall } Dead heat
Mr Fraser's Jessamine, 9st 4lbs. Hon'ble A Annesley }

Also ran:—Canopus, 9st 13lbs; Gendarme, 8st 9lbs; Torbaz, 8st 5lbs; Rupert, 7st 13lbs, and Random, 7st 6lbs.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Mosiat; 3 to 1 Random; 4 to 1 Opal; 5 to 1 Canopus; 6 to 1 Malabar; 8 to 1 Akolia and Jessamine; and 10 to 1 the others.

The Race:—Akolia got the best of the start and led the whole way, and though Opal and Malabar made a strong effort in the rails Akolia held his own and won by half a length with head close of the fourths. Time (by Lund and Blockley's Chronometer)—1 min. 4 secs.

THE KASHMIR PLATE.

Capt Toogood's Maranta, 7st. 9lbs.....Beehan 1
Kour Sahib of Patiala's Red Shot, 10st 7lbs...Southall 2
Colonel Fuller's Little Doris, 6st (carried 7st 3lbs) Thakore 3

Also ran:—Lucky Bell 6st (carried 6st 3lbs).

Betting:—6 to 4 on Maranta; evens Red Shot; 6 to 1 the others.

The Race:—Little Doris jumped off in front and held a clear lead to three furlongs where she was overhauled by Maranta and Red Shot, the former of these coming away from the distance and winning easily by four lengths with two lengths between the second and third.

Time.—41 secs.

THE PUNJAB ARMY CUP CHASE.

William's Lohengrin, 11st. 7lbs.....Owner 1
Ollivant's Zoawar, 10st. 6lbs ...Hon'ble A. Annesley 2
Mulliken's K.C., 11st. 8lbs.....Owner 3
Peto's Tommy, 11st 5lbs.....Mr Fraser 4

Also ran:—Othello, 13st; Pearlodes, 12st 4lbs; Daffodil, 11st 9lbs; Sappho, 11st 6lbs; Moonshine, 11st 5lbs; Fidget, 11st 3lbs; Mister E., 10st 11lbs (fell); Mirbhani, 10st 7lbs.

Betting.—3 to 1 against each Lohengrin and Sappho; 5 to 1 Mister E; 6 to 1 Zoawar, Othello and K C; 10 to 1 the others.

The Race:—The field wasisent away in a bunch when Pearlodes led to the first fence, after which Daffodil and Mister E. came to the front, the rest following well up with Zoawar, Fidget and Lohengrin in the rear. After passing the Stand the first time Mister E fell at the fence. At the next turn and here Moonshine and K. C. in company had settled down with a nice lead which they kept till three fences from home when Zoawar and Lohengrin closed up with the leaders and after the last fence Lohengrin, attended by Zoawar came away and the former of these going comfortably won by four lengths, the same distance between the second and third, with a close fourth.

Time—4 min 52 secs.

THE MARCH PLATE.

Kour Sahib of Patiala's Lamrock, 11st 10lbs...Southall 1
Capt Campion's and Mr. White's Devil's Dance, 11st 6lb.....Capt Campion 2
Beynard's Vienard, 10st 11lbs.....Northmore 3
Chaplin's Myrtle, 9st 8lbs.....Hon'ble A Annesley 4

Also ran.—M. P. 10st 2lbs; Diablo 8st 8lbs, Woodcutter 8st and Netherby 7st 11lbs.

Betting.—2 to 1 on Lamrock; 4 to 1 against Diabol; 6 to 1 Devil's Dance and M P; 8 to 1 Vienard and Myrtle; and 12 to 1 the others.

The Race:—Myrtle was quickest out of the barrier, and attended by Vienard and Woodcutter, made the running to the three furlongs, where all the three were level. Then from the quarter mile Lamrock and Devil's Dance drew up to the leaders and coming away from the distance after a good finish Lamrock outstayed Devil's Dance by half a length, with two lengths between the second and third.

Time.—1 min. 38⅘ secs.

THE KIMBERLEY PLATE.

Sydney Smith's Shamrock, 7st 13lbs.....Bisesar 1
Major Popham Young's and Mr. Brandrette's Happy-Go-Lucky, 6st 13lbs..... ....(carried 7-2) Beehan 2
Lee's Ringette, 6st.....(carried 6-2) Kadir 3

Also ran.—Tamring, 11st 10lbs; Hard Hurry 10st 8lbs; Allsacraig, 8st 5lbs and Labby's Annie, 7st 4lbs (carried 7st 7lbs.)

Betting.—6 to 4 against Happy-Go-Lucky; 3 to 1 against each Hard Harry; Labby's Annie; 5 to 1 Allsacraig, and 10 to 1 the others.

The Race.—Shamrock was quickest out of the machine, and at once assumed a clear lead followed next by Happy-Go-Lucky and Ringette. When there tried to get on terms with the leader in the straight, Shamrock still had lots left in him and won by five lengths with two lengths between the second and third.

Time.—1 min, and 27 secs.

THE GHARIWAL PLATE.

Fraser's Discount, 7st 6lbs .....Beehan 1
Sydney Smith's Palmy Days, 8st 8lbs ...Capt Winter 2
William's Pasha, 11st 4lbs.....Owner 3

Also ran:—Whirlwind 9st 4lbs and Gendarme 7st 13lbs.

Betting:—5 to 4 on Palmy Days; 6 to 4 against Pasha; 3 to 1 Whirlwind; and 12 to 1 the others.

The Race—Pasha and Whirlwind went to the front and raced neck and neck till they got to the five furlongs, where Discount went up to them and shortly drawing to the front led into the straight where Whirlwind having fallen back, Palmy Days and Pasha essayed to catch Discount, but the latter staying on came in winner by two lengths with a head between the second and third.

Time.—2mins. 59secs.

KATHIAWAR RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, MARCH 18.

The Kathiawar Races this year were as good as those in the past, thanks to the exertions of the Hon. Secretary Mr. C. Mayne, but the attendance was not large. The Agent and many of the Chiefs who were expected were absent in Navanagar. The original Race dates having clashed with the date of the Installation of the Jam Saheb, they were altered to the 14th and the 16th.

Almost all the military officers of the garrison and some of the chieftains were present. The Regimental Band was also in attendance. A local book-maker had started a Bank and did some business.

On the first day there were six events on the Card. The Polo Scurry and the Trial Stakes were well contested, the former turning out a field of 12, and the latter of 14.

Polo Scurry.—(1) Rs. 100, (2) Rs. 50, (3) Rs. 25. For genuine Polo ponies, having regularly played at Polo in Kathiawar. Catch weights. Australians 11-7, C.-Bs. 10 st. Distance 3 furlongs (no professional riders all

A MUNICIPAL MAGISTRATE.

The following correspondence is sent to us for publication :—

Sukhia Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 1st March, 1907.

To The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Bombay.

Sir,—Due to the untimely and sad death of the third Presidency Magistrate for the City of Bombay a vacancy has occurred for which I have the honour to respectfully submit for due consideration of Government by His Excellency the Governor-in-Council the following suggestion, *viz* :

"To appoint in the place and stead of one of the Presidency Magistrates a Special Municipal Magistrate.

2. Before proceeding further, I beg to draw the attention of Government to the following quotations from the Administration Report for the year 1900-1901 of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation and the Calcutta Municipal Secretary's letter dated the 16th September 1902, *viz* :—

"The appointment of a Municipal Magistrate towards the close of the year has done much to expedite the despatch of business connected with Municipal prosecutions and to check postponements which used to be a source of annoyance to the public. 3,170 notices were issued by the Health Department during the year, the prosecutions by the Department numbering 7,861. In these cases Rs. 31,012 were realised on account of fines, an increase of Rs. 7,928 over the figures of the previous year."

"The more prompt disposal of work also acts as a check on the subordinates of the Corporation and tends to bring their shortcomings to notice."

3. From a glance at the Police Commissioner's report for 1900-1901 it may be observed therefrom that in all 35,354 prosecutions were instituted in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts of Bombay. By a reference to the Administration Report of the Bombay Municipality for the year 1900-1901, it may be seen that 7,576 (exclusive of those under the Ghee Act and under the section of the Bombay Municipal Act and Bye-Laws pertaining to Markets and Slaughter houses) were Municipal prosecutions, and I am informed by the Secretary of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals that during the year 1900 "the total number of prosecutions before the Presidency Magistrates in respect of horses and bullocks was 4,201." From these figures it is clear that out of the total Magisterial work at the fourth Presidency Magistrate's Courts in Bombay (*viz.* 35,354 prosecutions) from 1/5 to ¼ is almost always due to Municipal prosecutions, and if this number (7,576) of Municipal prosecutions be added to the figure of prosecutions (4,201) under the Act of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (7,576 plus 4,201-12,577) they make up more than 1/3 of the total number of prosecutions instituted before all four Presidency Magistrates, throughout the year in Bombay.

4. If the so appointed Special Magistrate hold his Court in the Esplanade Police Court in Fort, the convenience of various Municipal prosecuting officers and of the public, to a great extent will be secured. Further more, there will be many more advantages obtained thereby *viz* :—

A. It will greatly relieve the Presidency Magistrates' Courts of the immense strains of thousands of Municipal and "Cruelty to Animals" cases, and will thus give better time to the Presidency Magistrates to devote their entire attention regularly to the Police and private prosecutions for the offences under the Indian Penal Code, and will avoid delay in the disposal of such important and serious prosecutions.

B. It will avoid delay in the hearings of Municipal cases and will thus greatly expedite the Municipal work of general sanitation.

C. It will, as a matter of course, avoid too many and too frequent postponements and consequent tardiness of justice in all Municipal, Police and private prosecutions as are frequently observed now ; this will not only relieve the Ratepayers and the general public of the great inconvenience, anxiety and unnecessary strain on their poor pockets for obtaining qualified legal assistance for days after days, sometimes for months together, but will also largely relieve the Police and Municipal officers of the great inconvenience of attending the different Presidency Magistrates' Courts from Fort to Mazagon and back, and consequent interference in their usual legitimate office duties and other important duties pertaining to their posts. In fact it will prevent unnecessary waste of public time and energy of officers and subordinates.

D. It will enable the Municipality to engage the services of a competent Pleader on a moderate salary as he will then not have to run over from Court to Court in Fort and Mazagon and back, and thus to save a good deal of legal charges of various attendances of the Municipal Solicitor whose services may then be requisitioned for High Court cases and suits only.

E. It will enable the Municipal Court to take up and dispose of regularly "every day" all Municipal cases, and not on Tuesdays and Fridays only as is the case now, and will thereby greatly expedite the work of general sanitation and furthermore, will not allow time to the Ratepayers as well as to the Municipal subordinates to patch up the cases ; and

F. It will enable the Municipal Magistrate to obtain sufficient time to witness the sites, to personally inspect, when necessary, the matters complained of, and to obtain a true and correct view of the condition of affairs which will be a great help towards the conscientious discharge of his duties. At present the Presidency Magistrates due to pressure of work are usually very loth to inspect the sites, etc., personally, and the result is not so satisfactory to the Ratepayers as to the Municipality as it should be. It also gives cause of complaint both to the Municipal officers and Ratepayers when their worships believe one and not the other without actually inspecting the sites or personally ascertaining the true condition of affairs.

5. With regard to this subject I requested the Police Commissioner, Mr. Hartley Kennedy, C.S.I., to inform me of his views about it, which he was good enough to declare as follows :—"An extra Magistrate is very much wanted in Bombay for the purpose of relieving the fourth Presidency Magistrates of Municipal cases and leaving them free to deal with Police cases only . . . such an extra appointment would accelerate the course of justice both in Police and Municipal cases and be a great boon to the public as well as to those who have to attend Court in connection with such cases. Your idea is a very good one and I wish it every success with the Corporation. The extra Magistrate would, of course, have to be independent of Municipal control, he would be like all other Magistrates only under the control of the High Court, especially under the orders of the Chief Presidency Magistrate for the purposes of section 528 Cr. P. C."

6. In order to ensure proper justice and to draw public confidence the Municipal Court must be under the control and guidance of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the High Court, and in all cases whenever necessary and desirable the public may be given the right of being heard by the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the High Court, *e.g.* the right of appeal to the Chief Presidency Magistrate might be granted to the public when the fine levied exceeds Rs. 10 or where the work ordered to be done exceeds Rs. 50.

7. In conclusion I beg to add that as almost all Municipal prosecutions which include cases of public nuisances, of food adulterations, etc., pertain to general sanitation and general public health which are a part and parcel of Medical Hygiene and Sanitary Science, it is, in the interest of public health exceedingly desirable to appoint a duly qualified medical graduate of proved merit and ability and conversant with certain powers of a Presidency Magistrate to deal with all Municipal cases and all cases of cruelty to Animals, and, if necessary, with all offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals mentioned in Chapter XIV and with offences affecting the human body mentioned in chapter XVI of the Indian Penal Code.

8. Here I beg to submit that in the case of the Municipal Court the reasons for appointing a qualified Medical graduate or a Medico-Sanitarian at its head, in preference to a lawyer, are evidently obvious and I therefore need not dilate upon them.

9. It is a noteworthy fact that that none of the 76 Special Magistrates all over the Bombay Presidency, nor any one of the various Benches of Justices at Nadiad, Dhulia, Poona, Lonawli, Satara, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Bhingar, Belgaum, Nipany, Panvel and Bijapur possesses any legal degree or Diploma, and save and except in the Benches of Justices for Poona whereat there is an L. M. & S. (Medical Graduate of the Bombay University), for Lonawli whereat there is a Medical Practitioner, and for Satara whereat there is an M. A., all the Special Magistrates and members of the Benches of Justices are non-University men, and all are non-lawyers.

It may be contended that at the head of the Municipal Court in order to weigh evidence and other legal objections, technicalities and issues raised thereat, a lawyer can only do justice, but it may here be stated that it is a fact that many Magistrates all over India and two out of the fourth Presidency Magistrates in the City of Bombay itself are at present non-lawyers who latter discharge their duties one for over a decade and a half and the other for the last nine years to the satisfaction, it is said, of the authorities. Further more that out of the 155 Special and Honorary Magistrates, throughout the Bombay Presidency, there are only two Medical Graduates and one an M. A., but there is not one who is a lawyer and they all have proved successful.—I have, &c.,

NADIRSHAW H. E. SUKHIA, L. N. Sc S ; L. M. & S; M. R. S. L (Lond)
Elected Municipal Councillor, (A. Ward).

No. 1754.

Judicial Department, Bombay Castle, 22nd March 1907.

From P. W. Monie, Esquire, Under Secretary to Government, Bombay.

To Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia, Esquire, L. M. & S.

Sir,—In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant in which you suggest the appointment of a Special Municipal Magistrate in place of one of the Presidency Magistrates, I am directed to thank you for your communication, and to state that Government, as at present advised, see no necessity for the appointment of a Special Magistrate to deal with Municipal cases.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) P. W. MONIE.
Under Secretary to Government.

THE JUSTICES' ELECTION.

Government's Reply.

The following Press Note was issued on Saturday :—

Read letter from the Honourable Messrs. Gokuldas K. Parekh, Chimanlal H. Setalvad and Hari Sitaram Dikshit, dated the 15th March 1907.

Government letter to the Honourable Messrs. Gokuldas K. Parekh, Chimanlal H. Setalvad and Hari Sitaram Dikshit, No. 1866, dated the 20th March 1907 :—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated March 15th on the subject of the recent elections of Justices of the Peace to the Municipal Corporation of Bombay. Your letter has been laid before Government. In connection with the comments contained in the opening portion of your letter I am to remark that, at the time of acknowledging your previous communication, questions connected with these elections were under the consideration of the Small Cause Court. Government did not consider it expedient, therefore, to make any remarks on the subject."

The *Akbar-e-Sodagar* thus comments upon the two letters sent by the Bombay Government to the Hon. Messrs. Parekh, Setalvad and Dikshit :

The Secretary to the Government of Bombay sent a reply on Thursday last to Messrs. Parekh, Setalvad and Dikshit, Additional Members of H. E. the Governor's Council, acknowledging receipt of their communication (the long rejoinder) of the 15th instant regarding the recent Justices' Election of Councillors to the Bombay Corporation, and stating that it has been laid before Government. With reference to the comments contained in the first part of the letter, describing the communication from Government dated the 4th March as being "curt and abrupt" the Secretary to Government remarks, that as questions relating to the election were pending in the Small Causes Court at the time the reply of Government was sent, the latter did not deem it expedient to make any remarks about them. It must at once be confessed that the abovementioned reply from Government is as courteous as its predecessor was "curt and abrupt"; but it is altogether inconsistent with the first pronouncement made on the 4th March, when they said that Government decline to take action on mere vague allegations. The Government, while attempting to retrace their steps in inditing a curt and abrupt letter to their honourable colleagues, fall into the grave error of misstating facts and dates, affording ample evidence of their being placed by the conduct of their officers in a position in which they evidently feel very uncomfortable, and from which they appear to make desperate efforts to free themselves. The Bombay Government seem to possess a very short and forgetful memory. They say that when a reply was sent by them to the Honorable members on the 4th March, questions regarding the said election were pending in the Small Causes Court and it was not, therefore, deemed expedient to make any remarks about them. We have to refresh the memory of Government by stating that, while they wrote their "curt and abrupt" letter of the 4th March, the questions regarding the election were not pending before the Small Causes Court, because the petition embodying the questions referred to was not filed before the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court until the 8th March, that is to say, full four days after the receipt of the "curt abrupt" letter from Government. Government could not, while writing their first letter, have referred to the first petition filed by Mr. Jehangir Petit, since it did not refer to any "questions regarding the election" except the fact that Mr. Wahed, the last successful candidate on the list, was disqualified under the provisions of the Act, and that Sir P. M. Mehta, who stood next, should be declared duly elected. The allegations, or rather the "questions" contemplated by Government in their second reply, were in no way alluded to in the first petition, but they formed a part of the second petition only. It may be that the Government had read something about the proposed filing of the second petition in the local newspapers ; but they need not be told that reports in the newspapers, which are often untrustworthy and imaginary, need not be mixed up with facts as they had in the present case taken place four days after the despatch of an official communication, which was evidently prepared in an excited state of mind, and if Government will pardon us for using plain language, in an angry spirit. So much about the chronology of the two events, which cannot by any ingenuity or inventiveness be made to fit in one with the other. There is again a mistake on the part of Government as to facts. The Secretary to Government began his "curt and abrupt" communication by stating, "I am directed to inform you that Government *decline* (the italics are ours) to take any action on mere vague allegations." Mark the word "decline" if you please. In their last communication, the Government forgetting the fact that they "declined" only about a fortnight ago to take action on mere vague allegations, now state that they did not deem it expedient to make any remarks upon the questions as they were pending before the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court. As has already been pointed out by us above, the petition embodying the various allegations had not been filed until after the "curt and abrupt" reply had been sent to the three Councillors and the two different statements made by the Government could not, therefore, be reconciled. The Government evidently desire to back out of the position adopted by them, probably at the instance of their officers, and we do not in the least discredit them for assuming, after mature consideration, an attitude which cannot be said to be unfriendly towards their colleagues. We would strongly recommend the three Councillors, to receive the last communication of Government in the spirit in which it is framed, and try to come to some terms, on the question of principles, honourable both to themselves and the Government.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	2	2	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri.....	15	13	30
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	21	13	24
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	8	4	13
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	37	29	58
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	13	10	18
G Mahim and Worli	11	9	21
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals.....	0	7	21
Total.....	107	87	191
Same date last year	111	94	224

SMALL POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
2	2

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
1	1

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	2	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	17	17	31
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ..	28	20	30
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	15	9	26
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	28	25	56
F Parel, Sewree and Sion.....	14	13	19
G Mahim and Worli	6	4	11
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	11
Total.....	112	94	192
Total plague deaths to date..	187,321		
Same date last year.....	171	145	303

SMALL POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
1	0

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
02	

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot 93 Farringdon Road, London, England.

LONDON SCOTTISH RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The difficulties with which the Volunteer Force has recently had to contend are matters of public knowledge, but the possible consequences to a Corps such as the London Scottish, whose field for recruiting is restricted by the necessary qualifications of "Scottish Nationality," have probably not been realised. The strength of this Battalion has been so seriously reduced during the past three years, that its income (dependent as it is on the number of efficient members) has fallen far short of its necessary expenditure, and its financial position has become extremely precarious. Under what may be termed the old regulations, the *efficient* strength of the London Scottish for the five years (1895 to 1899) prior to the South African War, averaged 882; the average of the three abnormal years (1900 to 1902) was 1,036. Since then the numbers have steadily decreased, until at the end of the past Volunteer year (31-10-05) the total was only 602. It is unnecessary to dwell on the position which the London Scottish has won in the Volunteer world, or on the services which it—in common with the whole Force throughout the Kingdom—rendered to the country during the recent War, sending 216 members to the Front. The amount of the Government grant has at no time been nearly sufficient to cover the necessary expenditure, the difference being met by the annual subscriptions of members, and during recent years the small savings of the Corps have had to be drawn upon, with the result that they are now almost exhausted. During the last five years, with the utmost economy, an annual deficit of about £250 has had to be faced. Until the conditions of Volunteering admit of the Corps becoming recruited up to its former strength, means must be found to improve its financial position, otherwise it will be compelled to give up the present Head-Quarters—without which it could not exist, in fact the step would mean disbandment. The Head-Quarters of the Corps form a centre for young Scotsmen who, while still following Civil occupations, have the opportunity of learning Military duties, and receiving the great benefit of physical training, besides the advantage of meeting with their fellow-countrymen. The original cost of the Head-Quarter's site and building was £22,300, of which about half was provided by subscriptions among members and friends of the Corps. The property is vested in Trustees, who hold it, subject to its primary dedication to the use of the Corps, for the benefit of Scottish Charities in London. One of the heaviest items of the present expenditure, and one which it is impossible to reduce, is the upkeep of the Head-Quarters, including an annual payment of nearly £400 (the interest on a mortgage of £11,200 with which the building is burdened), and until this burden can be removed it is impossible—with the present reduced membership—for the Corps funds to meet the expenditure necessary to carry on efficiently the work and training of the Battalion. In the confident belief that all who appreciate the service rendered to the country by the Volunteer Force, and that particularly all Scotsmen, and residents of London, would deeply regret the disappearance of the London Scottish, we the undersigned, past and present Commanding Officers of the Corps, make an urgent appeal for the sum of £12,000 which will be used in paying off the mortgage on the building, and in discharging liabilities of the Corps.

Subscriptions should be sent to

Messrs. Sir Charles R. McGregor, Bart., & Co., Bankers,

25, Charles Street, St. James's Square,
London, S.W.,

and cheques crossed "a/c London Scottish Fund."

ARGYLL.
WEMYSS.
HENRY LUMSDEN.
W. E. NICOL.
EUSTACE BALFOUR.
W. E. EDMONSTONE-MONTGOMERIE.
J. W. GREIG.

TOWED BY A TURTLE.

Commander Vale, R.I.M., writes to us :—"At the end of last December I was fishing from a small jelly-boat off the coast of Kathiawar, opposite a place called Shil, in six fathoms of water and a half-a-mile from the beach. Being after a species of rock cod "plentiful thereabout," I was fishing on the bottom with a heavy bonita line and large hook.

I was enjoying quite good sport as I had ten nice fish in the boat ranging from 2½lbs. to 12lbs, when I felt a more than usual heavy pull at my line, and found that whatever I had hooked, was something much beyond an ordinary rock cod. I soon found I should never do much good at anchor, as the boat was being pulled all over the place ; so I had the anchor got up and a few minutes after to my great surprise a huge turtle came to the surface with a rush, which was the first idea I had of what I had hooked.

For an hour and-a-half we were towed all over the place eventually getting about two and-a-half miles from land by which time the turtle had been conquered and fast alongside the boat, and was towed back like that for about four miles to the ship at anchor that I was commanding and hoisted on board where it turned the scale at 325lbs.

The curious part of the whole thing is that the turtle was hooked under the left forefipper, so he must have crawled over my bait when it was lying on the rocks at the bottom.

I might mention also in case of any of your readers having the same experience, the way in which he was finally mastered as it is easy to realize the tremendous power a turtle of that size lies in the water with only an ordinary fishing line and hook to check him.

I had been towed about by the animal for an hour or so and came to the conclusion that it might go on for ever unless something else was done, so my device was to run another big fishing line with a loop and piece of lead down the line the turtle was fast to, with the idea that by keeping it slack the turtle would eventually get his flippers entangled in the loose line during his frantic efforts to escape, which eventually happened in about half an hour ; so with the two lines fast to him we were able to drag him to the boat's side and get a rope round his flippers and so secured him.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. L. P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, March 25.

204 DRILL INSTRUCTION.

There will be Drill and Instruction at the old Saluting Battery, Apollo Bunder daily at 7-30 a.m.

The Head-Quarters of No 2 Co B V A at Nesbit Road will be open every night for Drill at 8 p.m.

The above parade are specially ordered to enable non efficients to make themselves efficient by the 31st instant in accordance with Rule 12 of Corps Rules to which special attention is drawn.

205 COMPETITIONS.

The following Competitions will be held as under :—

Competitions.	Place.	Date and Time.
I Layers	Mahaluxmi Fort..	30th March 7 a m
II Wheel Cup.....	Do.....	6th April 5 p m
III Hamilton Shield Inter Company ...	Crescent site (Opposite Army and Navy stores.)	13th April 6-30 p m
I V D R F	Saluting Battery.	20th April 5 p m

Entries for D R F Competition to be in Head Quarter office by morning of the 10th Inst April.

Entries for Layers Competition to be in Head Quarter office by morning of the 29th Inst March.

Attention is drawn to the Hamilton Shield Competition which has been altered to an Inter Company Competition with reference to above competition.

Instructional parades will be held as under.

D R F Every Wednesday evening until further orders at the saluting Battery at 7 p m.

Layers at Mahaluxmi Fort at 7 a m on the following dates.

March 25th, and 28th.

210 COMMAND.

Lieut-Col Louis P Russell having proceeded on leave Major J W Hawis Assumes Command of the Corps.

211 LEAVE.

Leave of absence is granted to Major J J Marsland from 23rd Inst to the 2nd April under O R J V.J IX para 58,

212 STRENGTH.

The following members having resigned are struck of the Strength of the Corps :—Gr # H Bailey No 1 Co with effect from 22-3-7 Br A O Higgins No 1 Co with effect from 23-3-07.

213 RESERVE.

Gr H R Taylor No 1 Co is transferred from the active list to the reserve with effect from 1st 3-07.

E R Conneasy.

There will be an all night run on Wednesday next the 27th inst.

Parade at Apollo Bunder at 3-30 p m.

All members must attend.

F. C. JENKIN, Lieut., R. A.
Adjutant B V. A.

A NOTIFICATION from the Military Secretary's office announces that the Viceroy will leave Calcutta by special train at 11 p. m. on the 28th of March, and proceed direct to Dehra Dun, arriving there at 8 a. m. on the 30th. Both departure and arrival will be private. His Excellency's stay at Dehra Dun will last about three weeks.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. J. McLean is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 21st March 1907, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

Mr. R. E. Hamblin is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 6th April 1907, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India.

Mr. H. R. Bardswell, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment, is appointed to officiate as First Assistant Commissioner and District Magistrate of Coorg, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. J. Curgenven or until further orders.

MEDICAL.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. A. Harris, M. D., F.R. C. P., I. M. S., (Bengal), Professor of Materia Medica, Medical College, Calcutta, and "ex-officio" second Physician to the College Hospital, is granted privilege leave for two months and thirteen days with furlough out of India for five months and seventeen days in continuation, with effect from the 4th April 1907.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Drury, M. B., I. M. S., (Bengal), Civil Surgeon, Howrah, is appointed to officiate as Professor of Materia Medica, Medical College, Calcutta, and "ex-officio second Physician to the College Hospital, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. A. Harris, M. D., F. R. C. P., I. M. S. (Bengal), or until further orders.

The services of Captain W. S. J. Shaw, M. B., I. M. S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Alienists, Department.

JUDICIAL.

Mr. A. Williams is appointed to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of Coorg with effect from the 15th March 1907.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Balak Ram, I. C. S., is posted as Deputy Accountant-General, United Provinces, with effect from the 4th of March 1907.

No. 1807-E. O.—Mr. H. G. H. Keene, Accountant General Eastern Bengal and Assam, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 1st April 1907 :—

Mr. M. N. Bhattacharya, Comptroller, Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Accountant General Eastern Bengal and Assam during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Keene or until further orders.

Mr. A. H. Anthony Comptroller, Post Office, is appointed Comptroller, Central Provinces, with effect from the date he assumes charge.

Mr. J. A. O'Brien, Deputy Comptroller, Post Office Calcutta, is appointed temporarily to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Comptroller, Post Offices, in addition to his own, with effect from the 17th of March 1907.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

Mr. E. W. Dover, Assistant Controller, Military Accounts Department, is appointed officiate as Military Assistant Accountant General during the absence of Mr. E. O. B. Smith, on combined leave, or until further orders.

Mr. W. C. Ashmore, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department (Military Finance), is granted privilege leave for 3 months combined with leave on private affairs for 3 months, under Articles 233 and 337, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from th 6th April 1907.

The following appointments are made in the Postal Department, with effect from the dates on which the officers assume charge of their new duties:—Mr. C. H. Harrison, I. C. S., Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India, to be Postmaster General, Madras. Mr. G. R. Clarke, I. C. S. Postmaster General, Madras, to be a Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. Monies, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Burma, is permittad to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Article 650 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 9th April 1907.

Mr. O. C. Lees, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to the Government of Burma in the Public Works Department, with effect from the 14th March 1907 during the absence of Mr. G. G. White, Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary on combined leave, and until further orders.

Mr. R P. Russell, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, is temporarily transferred to Burma and is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer until further orders.

Mr. F. W. Vyall, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Burma, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the 12th March 1907 during the absence of Mr. G. C. Stawell, Superintending Engineer, 3rd class sup. pro tem., on combined leave, and until further orders.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Major W. D. Waghorn, R. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, and Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Lucknow, is transferred temporarily to the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways and appointed to officiate as Deputy Manager, North-Western Railway, in class 1, grade 3 of that establishment, until further orders.

Major W. J. McElhinny, R. E., Deputy Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in class 1, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Manager of that Railway, during the absence of Colonel C. R. Browne, R. E, on leave, or until further orders.

With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 62, dated the 20th March 1907, the following transfers and officiating appointments are made until further orders. Mr. W. E. S. McGregor, officiating Deputy Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway, in class 1, trade 3, or the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is transferred to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and appointed to officiate as Deputy Traffic Superintendent of that Railway.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 23.

Nearly three inches of rain fell in Calcutta yesterday beside a heavy fall of hail.

Report comes from Ranghat of a tornado which wrecked the Railway Station.

[BY TELEGRAM.]

SIMLA, MARCH 24.

The depression in Northeast India yesterday disappeared after giving few light falls of rain in Assam and North Burma. The depression from Persia is now centred in Rajputana, but it has not as yet affected the weather bonyad giving some light precipitation in Kashmir.

Burma, and Myitkyina, had a light fall of rain.

The skies are still cloudy in North Burma, but generally clear elsewhere.

Northeast India, Orissa, Silchar, and Sibsagar report light falls of rain.

The cloud has disappeared, except in Assam.

In the United Provinces, Central India, and the Central Provinces cloud has appeared in the Northwestern half of the United Provinces, but the skies are clear in the remainder of the division.

In North-west India light precipitation has occurred, Kashmir, Minimary, and Sonemary reporting half an inch, and Srinagar a quarter of an inch. The skies have cleared in Baluchistan and the Indus Valley, but it is partially clouded over the East Punjab.

In the Peninsula light falls of rain occurred at Gopalpur and Kodaikanal and the skies have become heavily clouded in the Circars Coast, but clear or lightly clouded elsewhere.

Depression is reported at Rajputana, probably advance eastward but not likely to give any precipition of importance until it inters North-east India. Light precipitation is probable in Kashmir.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, 23RD MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been very irregular, showing a brisk to rapid rise in the Central and United Provinces, Central India, Rajputana and at Ahmedabad, a rapid fall at Jacobabad, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Colombo, Aurangabad, Poona and Rajkot, and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The maximum has been from 5° to 21° below normal in the Punjab, the United Provinces Rajputana, Central India and at Veraval, Sangor, Jubbulpore, Hosbangabad, Khandwa and Poona, and the minimum 5° to 12° below it in the Punjab, United Provinces, Rajputana and at Dessa and Saugor and 5° above it at Akola. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Caddapah and the lowest 50° at Sirsa.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy at Masulipatam, Mormugao, Jacobabad and Lahore.

Rain.—Cochin and Colombo report light rain.

Weather.—The rapid fall of pressure in the Indus Valley and the cyclonic circulation of winds over Sind indicate unsettled weather conditions and there is probability of dust-storms there.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NEW COLOURS : BEE'S WING AND SEA-HOLLY BLUE

The art window-dressing is distinctly an art more cultivated and understood in London than in any other town of the world, and Messrs. D. H. Evans and Company, of Oxford-street, have surpassed themselves in the exquisite exhibition of their new spring colours. The scheme this year is even more perfect and harmonious than last, although that was difficult to beat. The foreign visitors in our City at the present moment this artistic show must be a revelation, and to-morrow the opening day, will find all London at that part of Oxford-street eager to get the first impressions of spring fashion. Eight of the huge window frontages are devoted exclusively to this early spring show. In the first we see the glories of "rose du Barri" in every shade and in every material. Dainty costumes in cloth, to voile, ninon, and colienne, charming evening gowns, exquisite blouses, millinery, silk skirts, sunshades, and every requisite of woman's toilette in all possible shades of this fashionable colour. The new Banksia rose, the "Dorothy Perkins," has been specially imitated, and in its perfection as it stand amidst the glories of the "du barri" raiment you fancy you can almost inhale its delicate perfume. The next window presents "violine" in all its charms and illustrated by great sprays of flowering lilacs. Then the "stripe," in all its many vagaries, is a fascinating page of the leading spring fashion. The adjoining window shows us a floral array for millinery purposes in all the leading flowers and colours this is merely a foretaste of spring flowers. The "elephant grey" will take much to beat its lovely, restful tones, particularly in embroidered crepe de Chine gowns where this delightful shade is at its best. Yet another window gives us the "reabolly blue," a most delightful and novel shade that will meet with general acclamation. Here, as elsewhere, everything is to be had that the cultured eye can desire. "The bee's wing," the latest colour, something between a bordeaux and rose du Barri, will find many adherents ; in the paler tones and in colienne it is quite lovely ; and, last of all, and equally tempting in its cool, refreshing tone, is the "mignonette green."

NEW TINTED LACES.

It is so much the fashion to tint laces nowadays that silk guipure can be procured in any desired shade and without doubt there are great possibilities in store for the dressmaker who skilfully combines—for afternoon or evening wear—cloth and handsome lace, writes a lady correspondent in Paris. To give an example let me describe a reception dress composed of peach-coloured silk guipure, the skirt cut en cloche and with a slight train. It fitted with wonderful perfection over the hips and "flared" at the hem to a considerable width and the design of the lace was particularly good. From the knees to about six inches from the extreme hem there was a most elaborate arrangement of machine stitched scrolls in fine cloth of exactly the same shade as the guipure, and the interstices of these scrolls were filled in with chenille embroideries. The blouse was entirely composed of lace and had a quaintly shaped yoke—which covered the upper part of the sleeves—of cloth scrolls and chenille embroidery ; the sleeves were arranged in large, flat puffs to the elbows and there was a lovely bel. of peach coloured suede high at the back and sides and finished off in front with old paste buttons. This particular blouse was fastened straight down the front with very small paste buttons and a delightful finishing touch was given by a plain white cambric collar and smart little tie of black taffetas. It was a gown which would have been ideal for a big afternoon reception or for a wedding accompanied by one of the new black lace hats with low black velvet crowns and ocean of sweeping feathers.

SOME interesting experiments in the use of aeromotors for water-lifting have been made at Mianwali in the Punjab, says the *Pioneer*. Strong winds usually prevail at Mianwali in the summer months, and it was thought that there, if anywhere, the motors would have a good chance of success. It is not yet possible to draw very exact conclusions, but certain matters have been established. A twelve-foot motor will work with a wind velocity of six miles an hour, while a sixteen-foot motor requires an eleven mile breeze. But whereas at Mianwali the wind is satisfactory, the sixteen-foot motor gives much the better results, though it works fewer hours. One great drawback to aeromotors is the initial cost, which amounts to at least Rs. 1,500. There is also the fact that a skilled mechanic is needed for erection and maintenance. Bullocks have the important advantage that they can be used for ordinary agricultural work as well as water-lifting, and they must be kept for these purposes. Moreover they provide manure and cost little to keep. On the whole, therefore, it would scarcely seem that there is a great future for the aeromotor as a water-lifter, even where wind and water-level conditions are favourable, though further experiments may possibly give better results.

INFLUENZA IS RAGING.

Take Bile Beans and Make Yourself Proof Against its Attack.

"Influenza is very prevalent in London, and many society functions have had to be abandoned." "There is a fashion in influenza as well as in dress, and *just now the fashionable form affects the liver.*"

These extracts from the daily papers emphasise the great necessity for keeping your body, and especially for liver and stomach, in a thoroughly healthy condition, if wish to be proof against influenza's insidious attacks. Bile Beans increase your vitality and fortify you against disease by stimulating your liver and strengthening your digestive organs. After an attack of influenza, also during the trying and dangerous stage of convalescence, Bile Beans are of great value in restoring health and strength to weakened bodies.

Miss Emily Walker, of 6, Tenham-avenue, Streatham-hill, London, S. W., says :—"I was attacked by gastric influenza, as the doctor called it. I had severe pains in the side after the fever left me, and I thought it was ulceration of the stomach, which I had had some years previously. I could not lie down in bed, nor could I sneeze, without enduring great pain. As for sleep or rest, that was impossible.

"One day I noticed the report of a cure by Bile Beans of one who had been suffering like myself. I made up my mind at once to give Bile Beans a trial, and am glad I did so, for I found great relief. I kept on with Bile Beans until I was quite better. Since I have taken Bile Beans my general health has remained very good. As a precaution I always keep a box of Bile Beans in the house."

Keep your liver and stomach healthy by taking Bile Beans, a safe, sound, and sure medicine ; safe, because they contain no drastic drugs and no minerals ; sound, because they are prepared with the utmost care and are always constant in value ; and sure, because their action is purely natural, gentle, and genial, and the good results lasting. Of all chemists at Rs. 1/- a box, or Rs. 2/4 per box containiug three times the quantity. Refuse all substitutes, and accept only the genuine.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Bile-Beans Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Bile-Beans.

Write

BY THE WAY.

TEARS, IDLE TEARS.

Professor Lombroso has been making us all jump with stories of people who, in a hypnotic condition, can taste with the knee, see with their internal organs, and so forth. It may be remembered that the Cambridge undergraduate mentioned in this column who, when hypnotised, could see what was on the other side of the door saw through the back of his head—not in front, in the ordinary way. There lives a man who, without being subjected to hypnotic influence, cries with his cheek. To a doctor the matter would, presumably, not present any mystery but to the layman this man is as good as a show. The phenomenon is observable only at meal times. As soon as he begins to eat a gland near the right cheekbone comes into play and weeps as if its heart would break. The curious thing is that this never happens at breakfast—only at the later meals. Then it never fails.

BANE AND ANTIDOTE.

Had not the fates dealt kindly with Captain Cook, a fate similar to that which has overtaken the Berlin might have claimed the great explorer and all the men of the good ship Endeavour. Late one dark night, as he was coasting along the newly discovered Australia, a huge wave stranded the vessel on the top of a submerged rock. There she lay for two days, helpless, and filling alarmingly with water. With the least violence of tide or wind she must have been dashed to pieces and all on board her destroyed, for land was five-and-twenty miles distant. Happily she was eventually warped off. To everybody's surprise, the ship did not leak more now than she had done when on the rock. They managed to get her to safe anchorage and there effect repairs. Their salvation was found to have depended upon a huge piece of coral which had become wedged into the largest of the holes in the hull. This had acted as a plug, and kept out the water sufficiently to save them from destruction.

MURDER MARKET PRICES.

If it be really the fact that ex-brigands of Sicily are at work in New York, the police will find that they have got a very bad handful with which to grapple. Not long ago it was the secret society known as the Mafia which made America ring with its crimes. The wonder is that civilised governments do not raid these societies as they would raid a pack of rabid dogs. Here were men in New Orleans living on murder and blackmail. Murders were contracted for at five dollars a head. The criminals were Italians, and had taken their secret organisation with them. The chief of the New Orleans police set himself to break up the society, but some one included him in a contract, and he went the way of other victims of the Mafia. Ordinary methods were unavailing; the aid of lynch law was invoked.

BLUDGEON AND STILETTO.

The Mafiasts had worked in secret with poison and stiletto; the avengers bludgeoned openly. Nineteen men were arrested for complicity in the plot which had brought the chief constable to his death; but the jury, either from complicity or from terror, would not convict. A fresh indictment was drawn, and while the prisoners were awaiting trial the mob raided the prison and lynched eleven on the spot. Nothing can justify mob violence, but for once there was a show at making a case for the lynchers. In five and a half years ninety assassinations in New Orleans had been traced to the Mafia. Owing to the presence of so many of its members in the city it was impossible to secure convictions. Evidence could not be got, men dared not or would not speak. Every crime implicated more men, and pledged them to the abominable campaign. It would be hard to find a parallel for such a state of affairs in any other civilised country.

PEARLS OF PRICE.

The £100,000 which Mr. Pierpont Morgan is said to have paid for the four pictures which he may not be able to get out of Italy is rather more than three times the sum which it cost the British nation to acquire the priceless Elgin marbles. "Priceless" is a useful word where one has not the faintest notion what the market value of such treasure would be. Lord Elgin secured them without money and without price, so far as actual purchase is concerned; but a favour to which no price attaches is often a more costly matter than a transaction where money passes upon a fixed scale. His bargain without price cost Elgin £74,000. Baksheesh must have been a considerable item in it—the fact was not denied; but there were unforeseen expenditures over the wreck and recovery of one ship's cargo. When British Government thought of taking over the collection they asked two men to appraise the value. One said £60,000, the other £35,000. And the Government went ten thousand better than this last.

RESCUE THE PERISHING.

We all feel very grateful now to the Elgin of Marble but in his own day he had a sore time over his work. He was accused of using his influence as Ambassador to rob a nation of its treasures; of having bribed his way to the favour of the man who had command of them. Worse still, he was said to have possessed himself of valueless baubles! He admitted the bribery saying that such a step is the inevitable preliminary to negotiations with a Turk. As for robbing a nation of its treasure, this was the state of the case: the Turk were destroying the treasures piecemeal. They used to shoot at them, some they pounded up for building material, others they burnt for lime; and the residue was being chipped out to sell in portion to any who would buy. If he had not taken them, some one else would.

THE UNSPEAKABLE TURK.

Lightheartedly the Porte gave Lord Elgin permission not only to make casts but to "take away any pieces of stone with old inscriptions or figures thereon." A century later, the same indifference to art and antiquity animates other Turks, who roam like wild asses round the ruins of mighty Persepolis, "the Glory of the East" of other days. In spite of centuries of erosion and vandalism, there still remain in that wonderful capital of old-time Persia monuments and specimens of titanic architecture such as can hardly be equalled elsewhere in the world. Vast blocks of stone and marble, fifty feet long, dovetail together so perfectly that the eye cannot detect the union. But the nomad Turks smash what they can to sell as relics.

RECEIVED WITH THANKS.

The distinction which the King has bestowed upon the Consort of the Queen of Holland should be so welcome to Prince Henry as not to run any danger of being overlooked. The greatly popular man to whom these things come in numbers must often find it difficult to remember to what Orders he belongs. Wellington never knew. All Europe heaped honours upon him. He took them gracefully, no doubt, but he had not the slightest use for many of them. Once when private theatricals were toward at Hatfield he was asked to grant the loan of some of his decorations. He complied with alacrity. Several were ferreted out to reappear before him as possessions newly gained. He had forgotten all about them. His Swedish decoration had never been opened. After this it is not surprising to learn that when his will had to be made gifts of which he knew nothing, representing nearly half a million, had to be brought to light.

GORDON'S DUEL.

The Dutch Prince Consort will not lack friends among his confreres of the Order of the Bath if his contemporaries are animated with the spirt of Gordon. He the peace-loving, God-fearing saint, actually proposed to fight a duel because something had been said reflecting on another C. B. The latter was no special friend of Gordon; the actual words used referred only to the official work of the man. But he was a member of the same Order with the future martyr of Khartoum. That sufficed. The man who had used the words must withdraw and apologise or fight this chivalrous knight-errant. Good friends of the Christian soldiers exerted their influence, and the other man did apologise. What a different turn the history of the Soudan might have taken had he refused and the duel gone badly for Gordon!

THE PRICE OF PEACE.

As the Beck and Lewis cases to say nothing of the Edalji matter, have proved, a little thing only may stand between a man's liberty and a term of wrongful imprisonment. Few of us realise how smallamatter may decide the fate of one who has been thus unjustly accused. Major Arthur Griffiths in his autobiography, has set down a striking story of an innocent man's rehabilitation. It all depended upon the mood of a man condemned to the gallows. Charles Peace had been tried, convicted, and sentenced to death. Contrary to common belief, the condemned man is not allowed all the liberty in the way of eating and drinking and of seeing friends that he may desire. There were certain people whom this ruffian wished to see, but who for some reason best known to the Visiting Committee of magistrates had not been granted permission to call upon the doomed man. Peace was granted exasperated over the matter and declared to Major Griffiths that unless his request were granted he would withhold a confession which it was in his power to make a confession which would clear a man then wrongfully imprisoned at Portland for a crime of which he (Peace) was guilty.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

MEMORIAL TO WILLIAM DAMPIER.

The proposal to place a memorial tablet in the parish church of East Coker, near Yeovil, Somersetshire to the seventeenth century navigator, William Dampier, calls attention to a name famous in the annals of geographical discovery. Explorer, and, it must be added, buccaneer, Dampier added not a little to the knowledge of those then little-known regions, Australia and New Guinea. A memorial already exist to him in the names of divers places in these parts of the world. Dampeir Strait between Newpomern and Rook Island and again between the West coast of New Guinea and the island of Waigiu, the Dampier Archipelago off the West coast of Australia Dampier Country and Dampier Land both in Australia, and Dampier Island off the coast of New Guinea, all commerate his explorations. Sailing along to the eastern extremity of New Guniea, he dicovered an Island which he circumnavigated and called new Britain. Coming into the possession of Germany in 1884, the name of this Island was changed to New Pommern, and the archipelago of which it is the largest member is now known as Bismarck's Archipelago. Dampier was one of the earliest writers of the peculiar animals and plants of Australia, having spent some little time in that part of the country now known as Dampier land, near Roebuck Bay. In 1688, Dampier called attention to the valuable properties of the bread-fruit tree, than known only as a Native of the SouthSea Islands, but now largely cultivated in the tropical regions of both hemispheres.

COD'S DIET.

An interesting exhibit in the Central Hall South Kensington Museum, illustrates the omniverous nature of the cod's diet. Among the fish falling a prey to its voracious maw we note the young of the herring, dab, whiting, and sand-eel. Shrimps and young lobsters also form an important item in the cod's menu. The strangest part of the cod's diet, perhaps, is that curious and aberrant annelid, the sea-mouse, whose thick covering of bristles might be thought to render it unwelcome to any stomach. Large whelks, and shells of whelks with their indwelling hermit crabs, are also largely devoured. From its partiality to mollusca, in fact, the cod may become an assistant to the shell collector. Woodward, in his "Manual of the Molluscs," remarks that "some good northern sea-shells have been rescued unbroken from the stomach of the cod. Besides the hermit-grab other species figure largely in the cod's bill of fare. When recently hatched, and still in the stage when they consist practically of a great head and enormous eyes, their food is chiefly microscopic forms of crustacea. And when they attain a length of an inch and a half they are noticed to crowd round jelly-fish to feed on the parasites found on these organisms. At a later stage, again, they have been observed haunting masses of floating sea-weed, and feeding on the animal life occurring thereon.

SADDLES OF HUMAN SKIN.

An illustration in the "Scientific American" shows a saddle made of leather tanned from human skin. This, made from the skin of one man, is probably the largest article ever made of such leather, though persons of peculiar taste have not infrequently possessed and prized smaller articles of a similar origin. It is said that the human skin makes excellent leather, somewhat similar to that obtained from the pig. And it is found that when a piece of human skin is tanned, any tattooing which may have been made on the surface is preserved in the leather. It is, therefore, sometimes tanned for the express purpose of preserving the tattooing. The skin of the scalp can be tanned with the hair on, and this is said to make the best king of wig.

EFFECT OF CHLOROFORM.

Experiments with ether and chloroform show that as the effect of these drugs varies in different individuals of the human race, so in different species of plants different results are obtained by their action. Alfred Bergestein has experimented with these reagents on buds, on bulbs, and on seeds. In the case of buds it was found in that some cases the growth was accelerated and in others the begonia, for example, retarted. Narcissus bulbs sprouted a week earlier, under the influence of ether but onions were retarded three days. Tulips, under the same treatment, were unaffected. Again, while forty-eight hours' exposure of a bulb to ether vapour had no injurious effect, eight hours exposure to chloroform killed it. The growth of seeds was accelerated twenty-four hours by ether, but the proportion of seeds germinating was not altered. Chlorofrom was found to accelerate some and retard others; while the proportion of seedlings produced was generally reduced. If the seeds were first soaked in water, ether diminished their growing powers, and chloroform generally killed them. Plants of bean, pumpkin, and sunflower were almost entirely arrested in growth in an atmosphere containing one-two-hundred-and-fiftieth per cent. of chloroform, while the same proportions of ether promoted their growth. They even throw in an atmosphere containing three times this amount of ether.

THE LATE HENRI MOISSAN.

In the death of Professor Henri Moissan, French science has lost one of its brightest ornaments. Moissan is perhaps best known as the successful isolater of that troublesome gas Fluorine, which had hitherto baffled the attempts of all chemists to separate it from its compounds. The intense chemical activity of this element causes it to combine with the silica of the glass vessels in which the experimenter usually manipulates his gases. Moissan accomplished this difficult task in 1887, and in 1897, with the assistance of Sir James Dewar, he further succeeded in reducing it to the liquid state. The study of Fluorine led Moissan in an indirect way to those studies in high temperature for which he has been famous in his later years. Always interested in the mystery of the origin of the diamond he hoped that Fluorine by reason of its intense chemica activity might help to solve the problem. It was, however, the occurrence of the diamond in the meteoric iron of the famous Canon Diablo meteorite which led him to the solution of the problem of the artificial production of diamonds. This was accomplished by dissolving carbon in a mass of molten iron and cooling it suddenly. This produced a hard external shell, while the interior remained molten. As the latter cooled, its expansion—due to solidification—being restrained by the external crust, produced enormous pressure, under which conditions the carbon crystallised as diamonds. His more recent researches with the high temperatures of the electric furnace led Moissan to the discovery of calcium carbide, which has proved of so great importance in the manufacture of acetylene gas. And this further led to the discovery of a number of new bodies, compounds of the metals with carbon, boron and silicon.

SAGACITY OF RAVENS.

A case of remarkable sagacity in a pair of ravens is relating in the "Field." Two collie dogs were hunting rabbits, and the ravens were soaring overhead. As the dogs drove the rabbit out into the open, near the top of a hill, it ran straight into a trap, and was caught. As the dogs came near the ravens came down, and by loud croaking managed to drive away both. They then started to devour the rabbit, which they quickly dispatched.

ORIGIN OF LIFE.

Readers of these Notes are well aware how often during the past three years we have referred to the work of Dr. Charlton Bastian, F.R.S., whose observations on the origin of life at the present day, being opposed to the general belief, have found it so difficult to obtain a hearing. Recent experiments, however, have prompted Dr. Bastian to write a remarkable book, "The Evolution of Life," which has just been published by Messrs. Methuan. As yet it has excited remarkably little attention here. Nevertheless, it seems that the author is to be listened to abroad. His recent paper upon the *de novo* origin of bacteria in certain salt solutions has been read before the chief medical society in this country and acknowledged by the Paris Academy of Sciences. I have before me also an abstract of this paper in Italian which was presented to the Reale Accademia dei Lincei last month. Yet more significant, I learn that M. Felix Alean, the chief scientific publisher in France, is, to publish a translation of the volume in the Bibliotheque Scientifique Internationale. It is to be translated by M. de Varigny, to whom French readers are lately indebted for an admirable translation of Herbert Spencer's Autobiography. If to these facts be added belated signs of liberalism on the part of the Royal Society, we may take it, I think, that for the first time in something like thirty years, Dr. Bastian is to obtain a hearing. As the reader may remember, Dr. Bastian, finding utterly incredible the curious doctrine of the biologists that life originated spontaneously from lifeless matter at some time in the past, when all the conditions were against it, but does not now do so, when all the conditions are in its favour, has devoted the greater part of his time for several years past to a series of experiments which have led him to the more reasonable supposition that, under suitable conditions, the lewliest forms of life may appear in suitably prepared fluids even when these have previously been subjected for prolonged periods to temperatures much higher than that of boiling water. In the present book Dr. Bastian also records control experiments, which in such a case are obviously of great importance. The volume contains scores and scores of photomicrographs taken by the author, some of which have obtained admission, I am glad to see, to the pages of "Nature."

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta 11th March 1907.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury of Council Bills:—

Amount to be remitted during 1906-7 .....£17,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1906 to 9th March 1907 By Council Bills.....£31,182,458
By Gold.....Nil.
Amount remitted in excess over Estimate....£13,682,458

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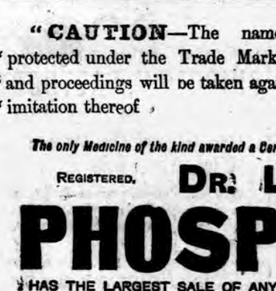

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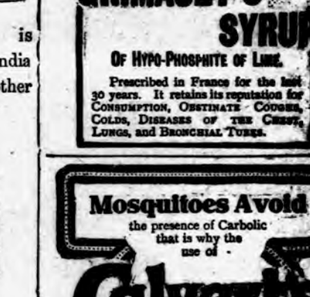

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., [illegible] E.C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., E.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., E.C.; Messrs. LONDON, E.C.; Messrs. [illegible] Co., Fleet Street, E.C.; Messrs. [illegible] Co., Publishers, Rue de la Paix—PARIS.